The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

THE REBELS RAISING THE INDIANOLA.

Gen. Banks Threatening Port Hudson.

Gen. Van Dorn's Victory in Tennessee.

GOLD UP TO 350 IN RICHMOND.

The Attack on Fort McAllister Said to be Abandoned.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

We have received the Richmond *Dispatch* of March 7, and other Southern papers, which furnish the following interesting and important intelligence:

VAN DORN'S VICTORY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF VAN DORN'S VICTORY.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday March 6.

The following official dispatch ... VAN DORN's late engagement has been received. The fight tok place at Thompson's Station, and not at Franklin:

TULLAHOMA, March 2.

To Col. B. Z. Estel:

The enemy attacked VAN DORN yesterday at Thompson's Station, between Columbia and Franklin.

He drove them back handsomely, and *captured five regiments of infantry, twenty-two hundred officers and men.* Our loss is not yet reported.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, March 4.

Gen. VAN DORN attacked the enemy at Franklin, 16 miles south of Nashville on Sunday, with cavalry and light artillery, *capturing three thousand Yankees with stores and equipments.*

The enemy captured several foraging wagons belonging to WHEELER'S Brigade, near Wastrace, on the 1st.

The Yankees continue to commit depredations around Murfreesboro. A citizen of Rutherford was taken out and whipped by order of the Federal Officers.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, March 4.

Confirmatory reports are received of VAN DORN'S raid in Franklin. He is now in possession of that place. Thirty-nine wagons with stores were captured. The Federal loss is 1,600 killed and wounded. Our loss heavy. The number of prisoners is 2,600.

THE INDIANOLA.

JACKSON, Thursday, March 5.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

Gen. STEPHENSON, commanding at Vicksburgh, telegraphs, March 4, as follows: The *Indianola* is not destroyed. We are at work to raise her. One 11-inch gun was burst, the others are not injured.

(Signed) J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieut.-General.

GEN. BANKS' MOVEMENTS.

PORT HUDSON, Thursday, March 5, }
Via MOBILE, Friday, March 6, }

Intelligence, reliable and of the greatest importance, has been received from the front. The preparations being made by BANKS' army point irresistibly to an early advance. Seventeen mortarboats, the sloop-of-war *Mississippi*, and the gunboat *Essex* are now anchored at Baton Rouge.

BANKS' force is fully thirty thousand. Ambulances and litters are being prepared. The opinion of military men is that this point will be attacked in a few days. The utmost confidence prevails among both officers and men in our ability to defeat the enemy. The report that our pickets had been driven in is unfounded, but an immediate advance is anticipated. The latest information confirms the dissatisfaction in the Abolition ranks. It is reported that BANKS is opposed to the attack, but has orders from the War Department.

FORT M'ALLISTER.

SAVANNAH, Friday, March 6.

It has been definitely ascertained that the enemy's iron-clads have left the Ogeechee.

GOLD RISING.

The money article of the *Dispatch* says:

"Subsequent to our last report, a further decided advance in the premium on gold was established, $3 50 being the selling rate yesterday and to-day, and $3 25 for silver. This advance is believed to be owing to the demand from foreigners, who are removing to the kingdom of ABRAHAM the First in large numbers.

THE QUESTION OF SUBSISTENCE.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 28.

The scarcity of food, *which in another year is not likely to become most serious*, is not owing to the incapacity of the South to subsist itself; for it is a fact that, in those very regions of the Confederacy which have heretofore been chiefly grain-growing, the scarcity is greatest. It is owing to two facts, says the Richmond *Examiner*; first, that the armies of the Confederacy are continually recruited from the farming class, instead of preserving in the ranks the men already enlisted; and second, that these armies, operating as they have been chiefly in the grain-producing portions of the country, have by wholesale impressments, in many cases wanton, unnecessary, and with needless rudeness and tyranny discouraged the farmers from putting in further crops. On the latter branch of the subject it is unnecessary to remark. Congress is maturing a bill which promises to meet the evil, if faithfully executed, and to restore large wastes of fertile land to cultivation. History is full of admonition against robbing industry of its hard earned fruits. Nothing so rapidly overspreads a country with the evidences of dilapidation and decay as these wholesale robberies of the farmer, by insolent minions of Government.

"Let every man, woman and child at home," says our cotemporary of the Mobile *Register*, "with a yard square of ground, scratch it and put it in corn. Every grain carefully intrusted to the fruitful earth, is a mite of contribution to the nation's liberty. Every acre of cotton planted is a comfort to our enemies, and a nail in the coffin of Confederate independence."

The Chattanooga *Rebel* says: We cannot too strongly urge upon our friends the propriety of planting no more Cotton than is necessary to raise seed for another year. We repeat what we said on a former occasion: "Let every effort be made in every State to secure the greatest amount of food. Let the people go to work now to make clothing. Do not put these things off. Let those learn to spin and weave now who never knew before. The highest compliment that can be paid any young lady, after this war, will be that she spun and wove clothes for her brothers and friends in the army. Let the wealthiest and most accomplished set the example of plain dressing and hard work."

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROES.

Messrs. WILBUR & SON, at the Brokers' Ex-Exchange, in Charleston, sold recently for cash, the following negroes, at the extraordinary high prices annexed:

One fellow, 40 years, ruptured, brought $3,425; one fellow, 40, ruptured, $3,675; one fellow, 17, $1,710; one fellow, 20, $1,660; one fellow, 24, $1,575; one fellow, 24, $1,540; one fellow, one eye, $1,425; one fellow, 14, $1,400; one fellow, 30, $1,350; one fellow, 40, $1,160; one fellow, 38, $1,150; one fellow, 28, crippled hand, $1,130; one fellow, 38, $820; one fellow, 30, crippled, $800; one fellow, 35, $750; one fellow, 35, 710; one woman, 30, $995; one woman, 22, and two children, $2,010; one family, aged 38, 33, 13, 11, 8 and 2, $5,040—average of $840 each; one family, aged 38, 14, 11 years, and 18 months, $3,080—average, $770 each.

The above negroes brought the round cash sum of $46,085.

THE CRUISE OF THE FLORIDA.

The Nassau correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, under date of February 9, gives the following account of the cruise of the *Florida*: "The Confederate war steamer *Florida*, Capt. MAFFITT, sailed into the harbor of Nassau, after obtaining permission of the authorities to coal for twenty-four hours. It was a cheering sight—the Confederate Stars and Bars floating over Confederate cannon in a foreign port.

Capt. MAFFITT and his officers came ashore and were agreeably entertained by the resident Southerners and many of the citizens. The *Florida* left Mobile Bay on the 16th of January. She was chased by the whole Federal squadron off that point, but ran away from it easily, and in twenty-four hours was out of sight of the fleetest of the enemy. Proceeding to the coast of Cuba, the *Florida* fell in with three Yankee vessels in quick succession.

The brig *Estelle*, bound from Santa Cruz, Cuba, to Boston, had a valuable cargo, which, with the vessel, was valued at $140,000. The Captain and crew were taken off, and the brig consigned to the flames. The *Florida* subsequently captured the brig *Matanzas*, bound to Portland, and the brig *Cora Ann*, from Philadelphia to Matanzas. They met the same fate. The crews of these vessels were landed on the shore in small boats, and after these exploits, after a ten days' run, during which eleven Yankee vessels were completely bamboozled, and three Yankee merchantmen, valued, with their cargoes, at not less than $300,000, were destroyed, the *Florida* ran into Nassau, where she remained exactly twenty-four hours, and steamed away upon her mission of devastation. All on board were well, and in fine spirits.

FROM YAZOO PASS.

Couriers, who arrived at Grenada on Saturday evening, brought intelligence of the movements of the Federals at Yazoo Pass. They had removed the artificial obstructions as far as the Coldwater, but none of their boats had entered that stream up to Friday evening.

It was not known whether any additional boats or troops had arrived, and their force then on the spot was supposed to be as before reported. As the Mississippi has already fallen six or seven feet at the mouth of the bayou leading from Lake Moon, and the upper rivers are falling rapidly, the old river men express confidence that the enemy's boats will not be able to return to the river without another rise. If so, they and the whole accompanying forces may be gobbled up.

THE NASHVILLE.

The *Nashville*, which was burned, near Savannah, the 2d inst., was a blockade running Confederate steamer, with 920 bales of cotton on board. Trying to get out, she got aground on the beach, on Friday, and was fired into by the *Montauk*, iron-clad, and was struck eight times, when she took fire from the shells and was entirely consumed, with her valuable cargo of cotton and all her stores.

After she had been on fire some time, two hundred pounds of powder on board exploded, blowing out her stern. Her guns and shells that were loaded exploded with a terrific report, which was heard in Savannah.

THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON.

To the Editor of the Charleston Courier:

It is with much gratification that the people, not only of Charleston, but of South Carolina generally, have from time to time been assured of the safety of their city in case of attack by the Yankees. Certainly, from the state of our forts and our batteries, our harbor obstructions and our iron-clads, and from the spirit that pervades the *personnel* of both our army and navy, we may expect this city to be vigorously and desperately defended. But would it not be doubly mortifying to us if the Yankee iron-clads were to take advantage of some dark night, and pass by our batteries unnoticed, and at daybreak present themselves to us between the inner forts and the city! It is not asserted that this can be done, or that it will ever be attempted. But we know that the Yankees had dash enough to succeed in a like undertaking in running between Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New-Orleans. It is true that there was treachery there—treachery on the part of the officer of the guard-boat below the forts, in not giving the signal that the enemy were advancing. "Pin further asserted that had the river been properly lighted up the vessels could have been seen in time to check their advance. Now, Sir, will you be so kind as to inform the public whether or not we have profited here by the very dear lesson taught us at New-Orleans? Whether or not we have a guard-boat or steamer cruising below the forts to give us timely notification of the enemy's advance? and if we have, whether we have adequate means, on receiving such notification, of, in a few minutes, lighting up the space between the forts in such a manner as to enable us to use our guns with effect? We know these things are practicable, and *suppose* that such measures have been taken by those in charge of the defences of the city; but to *know* that they had been would not injure our cause, but would contribute greatly to quieting the anxiety of our citizens. INQUIRER.

THE CREW OF THE ISAAC SMITH.

The Columbia correspondent of the Yorkville *Enquirer* writes:

"The following is a list of the captured officers of the *Isaac Smith*, in the jail here: F. CONOVER, Lieutenant Commanding; J. W. Dicks, Acting Master; Robert Farr, Acting Master; W. Chase, Ensign; F. J. Brinton, Ensign; H. S. Borders, Ensign; F. C. Hill, Acting Paymaster; G. H. Marion, Surgeon; Jacob Tucker, First Assistant Engineer; E. Barry Third Assistant Engineer; W. B. Sheldon, Acting Master; G. Premble, Acting Chief Engineer.

GALLATIN PREMBER is a native Charleston, S. C., and shared the "beatings" of your correspondent and CHARLES FREMONT at the scoool of the veteran THAYER, who exercised his functions with much vigor, but it would seem, at least in two cases, with little advantage. PREMBLE and FREMONT were both sent from the school into the United States service, which, it seems, they loved better than their early home.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

A letter from Nashville, of very late date, gives the strength of ROSECRANS' army as follows: At Murfreesboro', fifty thousand; Nashville, ten thousand; scattered in Williamson County, fourteen thousand. Total, eighty-four thousand.

Of these, it is safe to say, fifteen thousand are unfit for duty and fifteen thousand more are required for garrison duty, which makes Gen. ROSECRANS' available force not much over fifty thousand, a less number than he had at the battle of Murfreesboro.

It would not be prudent to speak of the strength of our army, but we may say, without impropriety, that we are assured by those who ought to know, that we are stronger and in better condition than when it went into the battle of Murfreesboro. Our last advices from Tennessee report Gen. ROSECRANS as quite sick, and that he has gone home to Cincinnati on furlough. In his absence, Gen. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, is in command.

GENERALS RESIGNED.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 28th ult., announces that the resignation Maj.-Gen. G. W. SMITH, of the C. S. Army, has been accepted by JEFF. DAVIS.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 7th, announces the resignation of TOOMBS, and adds:

"There will be a general feeling of regret that this distinguished statesman and soldier has resigned his command. In his farewell address to his soldiers he pays a deserved tribute to their gallantry and good conduct from the beginning of the war to the present time. Gen. TOOMBS does not state the reasons which have induced the steps he has taken."

SALE OF BLOCKADE GOODS.

An auction sale of blockade goods is announced in the Richmond *Enquirer*. Among the articles are the following:

"Fifty fine black cloth coats, 25 English cassimere coats, 25 over coats, 25 dozen heavy English colored cotton hose, 4 dozen 42-spring hoop-skirts, extra quality; dress trimmings, assorted; white and colored laces, white and colored silks, 10 dozen extra kid gloves, ladies' kid shoes and boots, 250 yards printed lawns, 200 yards plain and figured white Swiss muslin, 300 yards white and colored tarletons, 800 yards colored marcellan and Florence, 100 packs pins, 100 dozen fine combs, assorted; 100 gross hooks and eyes, 100 pieces fancy prints, 100 pieces black and white prints, 25 pieces plaid ginghams, 10 pieces black mouseline-de-laine, al wool; 10 pieces black alpaca lustre, 30 pieces fancy mouseline-de-laines, 20 pieces bleached cotton, 200 reams letter and note paper, 50 pairs cotton cards, 20 cases concentrated ive, 20 cases ground coffee, 150 barrels sugar, 20 barrels molasses, 10 kegs soda, 500 pounds shoe thread, 500 bunches cotton yarns, assorted sizes; 5 bales brown domestic, 20 bales Osnaburgs, 23,000 pounds smoking tobacco, bolting cloths, 10 dozen palm fans, 200 pairs mouselin curtains, worked; 200 yards paper cambric, colored flannels, de laine robes, all wool; 1 piece black cassimere, heavy white linen drilling, suspenders, assorted; linen table and tea napkins, 1 bale bonnet reeds, neck ties, &c., &c., 30 pieces Shaker flannel, 2 pieces fine blue cloth, 20 pieces cadet cassimeres, 50 pairs men's brogans, 150 pairs men's kip welted shoes, 50 pairs boys' kip welted shoes."

OUTRAGES UPON CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

Surgeons HALDEMAN, DONELSON and GOADLET, left in charge of the rebel wounded after the battle of Murfreesboro, furnish the *Dispatch* with a long account of the cruel treatment they received while in the power of the Union troops.

Everything they possessed was taken from them by the brutal inspectors appointed to do the dirty work of the Lincoln Administration. They were entirely divested of their money, surgical instruments, blankets, &c., and in one instance the gloves worn by one of them were taken from his hands. These officers report that in the Northwestern States the opposition to the Lincoln Administration is spreading rapidly and increasing in bitterness.

They have addressed a long letter to the Secretary of War, setting forth the harsh treatment to which they were subjected.

NEW-ORLEANS FROM A REBEL POINT OF VIEW.

From a New-Orleans letter in the Grenada (Miss.,) *Appeal* we take the following gossip:

When BANKS first came here with his great expedition, that highly intellectual class, the Northern merchants expected that Vicksburgh would fall, and the navigation of the Mississipi would be certainly opened. Acting upon this anticipation, they have shipped here enormously. The consequence is, the market is so glutted with everything that goods are ten per cent. lower than in New-York, and so fluctuating that often the difference is fifteen per cent. All that have been sent have been thrown into the auction rooms, and no sale takes place except at auction. No sale can be forced save at enormous sacrifices, perishable articles not even paying their freight. One large house, last week, reshipped 500 bbls. of flour to New-York. Those who have not been obliged to sell have stored their goods, and every warehouse is crowded. Molasses was shipped to New-York at the low freight of 70 cents per bbl. The freight to New-York is a mere nothing—sugar being only $2 per hhd., and everything in proportion. Hog hams sell at 10 to 14 cents; butter 20 to 28 cents; bacon shoulders 7 to 8 cents; potatoes $1 90, and other things in proportion.

BANKS has been so much more stringent in preventing intercourse with the Confederates, that the little trade BUTLER permitted to his favorites, BANKS has stopped; and when he does grant a permit, a few miles out of the city it is not respected. Certain parties here shipped goods upon a permit from BANKS to Baton Rouge. As soon as they arrived there they were seized by some of the officers, who declared they only recognized orders from Washington.

BANKS' first interview with BUTLER has not been noticed in any of our papers that I have seen, and I must give you a sketch of it as I had it from ——; never mind who. BUTLER advanced toward BANKS with his usual graceful compressment, and begged him, during his stay in New-Orleans, to come to his house, as he had rooms already prepared for him. BANKS replied he would remain at the St. Charles Hotel, as he did not choose to live in confiscated houses. He then drew his official documents, informing BUTLER that he was superseded—a fact, they say, of which he had not dreamed. He took it with great coolness. In the evening some of the fallen hero's friends called upon him. The scene presented in the parlor beggars description. There sat the lady of the stolen mansion, her face very long and very doleful.

His brilliant staff surrounded him, brilliant no longer. Alas, visions of detected rascality floated before them—visions, they say, fully realized. CLARK, of the Butler *Delta*, was there, resembling a punctured balloon, from which the gas was rapidly exhaling. FRENCH was there. He is now positively superceded, though it is not publicly announced. His brilliant financial arrangement with BRYANT'S gambling saloon—in which that house, besides its regular license fee—paid $500 per month to FRENCH, which was never accounted for. Of all Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER'S brilliant staff, the only one whose hands are clear is Col. STARROAD, who is really an honest man. He was compelled to take his present position for refusing to assist his political friends in stealing.

Our streets are filled with a great quantity of crinoline, and to a stranger would look as usual, but indeed, it is not so, for rarely do you meet on Canal-street with a familiar face. Our ladies do not go out much; the stores are almost deserted, and none of them are importing. The gaudily-dressed feminines are Yankee women. How different they look with their brilliant and badly blended colors, their long, striding, masculine walk, from our own graceful and languid belles, who never raise their eyes and stare a man in the face till he feels himself blush under his whiskers, but just raising their lids give one timid glance, but oh, a glance of such electric power! One of the most brilliant of our belles, the other day, assured me that she had not been on dear, delightful Canal-street for at least six weeks, and what think you was her reason? (Oh, gallants of Louisiana, your reward will surely be great and glorious!) They were—first, that at a meeting of belles it was resolved that, as all the men of New-Orleans had gone to fight for their freedom, it behooved not the maids to waste their sweetness on those who have ignored every call of honor and duty, and barely remained at home. That as the brave were making sacrifices, the coward should be shown how the absent can be remembered.

The *Picayune* describes the Union meeting of Saturday night as large and enthusiastic, but neglects to state the nature of the crowd. We who have no fear, will state that it was composed of Yankees, Dutch and negroes, who applauded enthusiastically and appreciatively their white "brederen." The principal speakers were T. J. DURANT and Col. FIELD. The former is described as speaking passionately. When did we who know him, ever see that cold, unsympathetic nature, kindled to passion? The voracious Col. FIELD enlightened the meeting as to the cause of the war, and amused his intelligent audience by holding up to their ridicule those whom he honored by the title of the leaders of this rebellion. This is the same Col. FIELDS who, a few months ago, when his loyalty to our cause was questioned, wrote from his sick bed that affecting letter, in which he indignantly asked his accusers "how they could believe that his heart was otherwise than with us, when his life had been passed here, his children born here, and here was his property." So much for consistency and truth."

Our Winter has, for some of our population, I regret to say, been quite a gay one. Certain portions of them have been so far carried away by the attention of the French, English and Spanish officers, that they have absolutely imitated the Northern fashion of lionizing, and lionized them to their hearts' content, though, I fear, to the discontent of their purses. I absolutely blush to say it, but this Winter King and Queen parties have been all the rage. In these parties the King always pays the expenses, the or the other of the Captains of the foreign ships has always been chosen King, and for that honor has paid all the expenses of an entertainment given at the house of some one lady, she always receiving any credit that might be attached to the party and escaping all the expense.

DOINGS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

IMPRESSMENTS DENOUNCED.

In the rebel House of Representatives on the 6th, Mr. ARPERSON, in denouncing the arbitrary system of impressments by the Confederate authorities, said that we were now living under a tyranny as complete as that which was exercised by the Lincoln Government, and it was owing solely to the noble patriotism of our people that they have submitted as they have. What right has a Confederate functionary to seize his property, without law, and to allow one-half its value for its compensation? There was no law that authorized the Confederate Government to take property, and so far as it withheld just compensation, it was robbery and oppression, and he, for one, was not willing to submit to it. If we were to have tyranny it mattered not whether we have it from one Government or from another; but no free people would submit to tyranny from any source.

This impressment system, he would venture to say, was exercised by men, the large majority of whom were destitute of that qualification necessary to decide upon so delicate a question as that of public necessity. There was a great fault, a mistaken idea in the minds of the Confederate authorities, and upon which they act—acting as if the people had a separate interest from the Government, the Government a separate and hostile interest from the people—in a word, a want of confidence in the people. He contended that the people were far in advance of the Government in this revolution; the people have more patriotism, and were more to be trusted than the subordinate functionaries of the Government; and if they were applied to for their property when the public necessity demanded it, and a just compensation allowed them, they would give it.

A NEW SEAL.

In the Senate Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, submitted tue following:

Resolved, That the committee on flag and seal be instructed to inquire into the propriety of adopting "a cavalier" as the seal of the Confederate States of America, and of taking as a model the equestrian statue of Washington on the Capitol square of this City, as it appears from an Eastern view."

Mr. CLAY said that though the Confederate Government had been established two years, it as yet had no seat but a mere scrawl, the House and Senate having been unable to agree upon one. The "cavalier" appeared for many reasons an appropriate device for a seal. It required no interpretation, but was comprehensible both by the learned and the uneducated. The Southern people were particularly a nation of horsemen. Besides, it would indicate the origin of Southern society. The people of the South descended from the old cavaliers, while the people of the North were descendants of the Puritans. Cavalier meant, in most modern languages, knight or gentleman.

The resolution was adopted.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

In the rebel House of Representatives on the 6th, Mr. MARYE, from a Special Committee, presented a report setting forth the difficulties of railroad transportation of the necessaries of life, the causes thereof, and recommending that the Confederate Government be urged to relax its arbitrary control over the means of transportation. The report particularly directs attention to the fact that on one of the leading lines of railway, one-half of all the means of burden transportation (in the shape of cars) has been withdrawn and scattered in other States by the Confederate authorities, while other roads have been divested of their means of transportation to a lesser but very material extent; also, to the additional important fact that there is an embargo laid by the Confederate Government on all the leading lines of transportation, prohibiting all commercial interchange of subsistence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says, the credit of Government "Cotton Warrants" is the "*strongest evidence*" we have yet had of the confidence of the mercantile classes in England in the future recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by Great Britain, and we receive it as a sign to that effect, though, at the same time, we go in for "keeping our powder dry," and being ever ready to meet the Abolition Government with "fixed bayonets."

—The *Dispatch* of March 5 says: "It is understood that the Government agents in this city have, within the past two days, impressed a large quantity of flour, mostly, it is said, in the hands of the millers and speculators. The price allowed was $17 50 for superfine, and $19 50 for extra. A few days before the seizure a great mania prevailed in the city on the subject of flour, thousands of barrels having been bought up for speculative purposes."

—The Charleston *Courier* contains the following notice:

The Richmond factory being engaged in manufacturing goods for the Confederate Government, is at present unable to make up woolens for planters. Should any change take place public notice will be given. FLEMING & ROWLAND, Agents.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 26, 1863.

—The *Dispatch* contains nine advertisements for substitutes. One offers $2,000.

—In the rebel House, on Friday, a resolution was offered thanking Capt. SEMMES and the officers and crew of the *Alabama* for their gallant services in destroying the Federal sloop-of-war *Hatteras*.

—Corn meal has been selling in Galveston, Texas, Knoxville, Tenn., and other markets at $5 per bushel.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

General Grant's Plans all Working Well.

THE CANALS SUCCESSFUL.

The Gunboats Soon to Pass Through the Cut Opposite Vicksburgh.

A GUNBOAT AT YAZOO CITY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 9.

The *Gazette* has news from Vicksburgh to Tuesday. Everything is working well. It is thought all the canals will be successful. The gunboats will soon be able to pass through the canal opposite Vicksburgh. One gunboat is up at Yazoo City.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March, 9.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, says the health of the army is improving, and important movements are pending.

Last week two steamers, with infantry and cavalry, went to Carolina Landing, and after a three days' absence, returned with two hundred mules, one hundred and thirty head of beef cattle, thirty bales of cotton, several thousand bushels of corn, a number of negroes, and plenty of chickens, eggs, potatoes, &c.

All the canals, it is believed, will prove successful. On gunboat, up the Yazoo Pass, had nearly reached Yazoo City. There was no doubt as to our ability to get forces in the rear of Vicksburgh, and thus cut off communication with Jackson.

At Lake Providence the canal is nearly ready for use. As soon as the obstructions are removed, the water is to be let into it. Already the Mississippi is fourteen feet higher than the water in the lake.

Vicksburgh is sure to fall. It is feared the enemy may evacuate it first. It is said the owners of property along the stream to be overflowed, *vid* Lake Providence, have made offers to the citizens of Vicksburgh of one million and a half money, if they will surrender and save them from loss by cutting the levee.

The destruction of property will be immense, should the lands be inundated.

A DARING REBEL RAID.

Night Dash into Fairfax Court-house—Capture of Gen. Stoughton and the Provost-Marshal's Patrol, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9.

Information has been received that the rebel Capt. MOSELEY, with his command, stealthily entered Fairfax Court-house this morning at 2 o'clock. They captured Provost-Marshal OSGANNER'S patrols, horses, &c., together with Gen. STOUGHTON and all the men detached from his brigade. They also took every horse which could be found, public and private.

The commanding officer of the post, Col. JOHNSTON, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, made his escape. The rebels searched for men in every direction. All our available cavalry force were at last accounts in pursuit of the rebels.

The enemy appeared suddenly during a rain-storm. Gen. STOUGHTON had established his headquarters at some distance from his brigade. The rebels captured 110 horses. They went in search of Gen. WYNDHAM, but that gentleman happened to be in Washington. They, however, searched his trunk and took his papers. A telegraph operator, it is said, was taken prisoner by the raiders.

A Card from Mr. Vallandigham.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 8, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say that the statement of your reporter that I "denied that we owe any obedience to the Conscription Act," and your own that I "counseled resistance to it by the people of the North" are both totally incorrect. On the contrary, I expressly counseled the trial of all questions of law before our judicial Courts, and all questions of politics before the tribunal of the ballot box. I am for obedience to all laws—obedience by the people and by men in power also. I am for a free discussion of all measures and laws whatsoever as in former times, but for forcible resistance to none. The ballot box and not the cartridge box is the instrument for reform and revolution which I would have resorted to. Let this be understood. C. S. VALLANDIGHAM.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Recent Fight at Thompson's Station.

DESPERATE VALOR OF OUR FORCES.

Our Loss 300 Killed and Wounded and 1,000 Prisoners.

The Rebel Loss Very Heavy.

DASHING AFFAIR AT UNIONVILLE.

The Camp of Russell's Rebel Cavalry Attacked and Captured.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, March 8.

Late news from Franklin, states that our troops fought with great valor until their ammunition was exhausted.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about 300. We also lose 1,000 prisoners,

The report about the negro rebel regiments proves to be untrue.

The rebel loss, according to their own statement, is double that of ours in killed and wounded.

We lose no officers killed.

NASHVILLE, Monday, March 9—P. M.

The rebels buried 65 national dead yesterday, and retained 250 wounded. The rebel surgeons who met our flag of truce admit a loss of upward of 100 killed on their side. Two regiments of Indians were engaged in the battle under VAN DORN.

Fifty-three rebel prisoners were brought into Franklin Sunday night, captured at Unionville. All the camp equipage, &c., were destroyed. Col. COLBURN is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 9.

A special dispatch from Murfreesboro to the *Gazette*, gives additional particulars of the fight at Thompson's Station. There is no evidence that our force was suspriced. VAN DORN was known to be in force ahead, and a brigade was slowly advancing, constantly skirmishing, when the rebels with their superior force engaged us in front and on both flanks. The One Hundredth and Twenth-fourth Ohio, which was in the rear with the wagon train at the time of the rebel flank movements, were cut off from the main body and escaped. The Twenty-second Wisconsin, Sixty-ninth Michigan, Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana were then completely surrounded. After the exhaustion of their ammunition, having inflicted severe loss on the rebels, they were forced to surrender. A flag of truce was sent to the rebel lines to obtain information of our losses, but was prohibited from approaching the battle-field. The flag was told by rebel officers, that they had buried eighty National privates killed outright, and twenty who afterward died of their wounds. They said from 250 to 300 Nationals were wounded. No National officers were killed, and but one wounded—Col. BAND, of the Eighty-fifth Indiana and he but slightly. The rebels had a force of 12,000 engaged. They lost one colonel seven line officers, 180 killed and a proportionate number wounded.

The Seventeenth Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan Cavalry attacked RUSSELL'S rebel cavalry at Unionsville, 10 miles from Murfreesboro', Saturday, and cut them to pieces. The rebels lost 50 killed and 180 wounded, all by sabre strokes. Two Captains, three Lieutenants and fifty-three privates were taken prisoners. All their camp equipage was captured.

The *Gazette's* correspondent says: "Look out for stirring dispatches from this quarter, within three days, if the rebels stand their ground.

THE DASHING AFFAIR AT UNIONVILLE.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 9.

I learn from Nashville that a division of cavalry, under Acting Brig.-Gen. MINTY, attacked RUSSELL'S rebel cavalry at Unionville, ten miles southeast of Murfreesboro, on Saturday, the 7th inst. They captured 21 wagons, 25 tents, 85 mules, 5 horses, and all the camp equipage and the uniform of Col. RUSSELL, together with 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants and 53 privates. Two Federals were slightly wounded. The rebels lost 50 killed and 180 wounded, all by sabre strokes. The Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan did the work.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Charges Against Speaker Callicot—The Question of Reference—Probable Range of the Investigation—Vallandigham Visiting Gov. Seymour, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday March, 9, 1863.

The charges preferred by Mr. T. C. FIELDS against Speaker CALLICOT, will come up preliminarily Wednesday evening, on the question of reference. The accusers have been doing their best to prejudge the case by applying the power of caucus, with the view of substituting its dictation for the judgment of the members. In the first place, they demand that they shall be allowed to select the committee to examine the charges and report the facts to the House—a reversal of the first principles of justice. In the second place, and in anticipation of the probable denial of this extraordinary demand, they called a caucus, wherein they undertook to bind every Democratic member, when the question comes up on its merits and the testimony, to disregard them, forego his own judgment, take therefor the will of the caucus, and vote as a party in a body, in other words—to sustain Mr. FIELDS, at all hazards, and to act strictly as party men when the rule of impartial justice, according to the testimony, should be the only one known in the case. If the accusations are maintained, the accused suffers the worst of consequences; and to make sure of such a result, before a word of testimony is heard, Messrs. FIELDS, DEAN & Co., who are the accusers, seek to try him themselves; failing in which they seek to forestall an impartial verdict by making it a party question, to pledge the Democratic members to disregard the testimony and the facts, and register their verdict in advance against the accused. According to this code, his accusers propose to try the Speaker. It is a fair and almost necessary sequence to their action pending the organization, when Mr. FIELDS declared, "You may elect him, but you never can inaugurate him Speaker," and when Mr. GOVER, with large license, said, "Though you may give him a majority, he never will reach the Speaker's Chair."

Fortunately for the character of the House, Messrs. FIELDS, DEAN & Co. were no more successful in pledging the Democratic members in a body against the Speaker, in advance, than in putting in execution their threat when he was elected. While this is the fact, however, it will stand as a lasting shame that a decided majority, in caucus, did agree to register the will of the accusers as their verdict, in advance, and thereby signify their willingness to ignore justice, surrender their individual judgment for the behests of party imposed by caucus machinery, and thus perpetrate a monstrous wrong.

Those who, with a sense of right and decency that does them infinite credit, dissented, and refused to be pledged in advance, I am fully persuaded will find themselves strengthened in numbers and nerve before the day of decision comes. Caucus, led by T. C. FIELDS, I should judge to be no guide for Democratic members who have characters to preserve. When they shall come to reflect on the enormity of the wrong proposed, I am confident they will break from the trammels imposed, and from leaders with bad motives, call back the right to think for themselves, surrendered to caucus, and act as men alive to a proper sense of justice.

The investigation will no doubt be confined to official acts at the present session. I am told that Speaker CALLICOT is not averse to having it take the widest range. The door once opened, the term of the session would be too short to investigate counter-charges, which would necessarily follow, and which, it is rumored, will at all events be placed on record. How men should have deliberately exposed themselves to such a fire in the rear, is difficult to understand. Vigorously followed up, an exposure of transactions of a most damnatory character, involving prominent individuals in New-York City, would be the result. Since the matter has assumed this shape, an abundance of testimony has been volunteered, not only against the Speaker's immediate accusers, but those identified with them at this and former sessions, as well as in official and other transactions in New-York.

The majority in the House whose support elected the Speaker, have a duty to perform, and they will perform it fearlessly.

VALLANDIGHAM, the Chief of Copperheads, is in town, paying his respects to Gov. SEYMOUR. If a man is to be known by the company he keeps, the visit can scarcely be considered complimentary to His Excellency. Though the two started out together in their opposition to the Government, I doubt whether the brief time that has elapsed has served to strengthen the sympathy. Gov. SEYMOUR studies and generally aims to do what is politic. Since his message he has kept silent, and there are surmises that he has kept up a thinking that has resulted in a modification of his views, and an outspoken difference with FERNANDO WOOD, in whose arms he was at one time so closely clasped. Whether the visit of VALLANDIGHAM has for its object to labor with His Excellency and save him from relapsing into unconditional loyalty, I can only surmize.

The foot of snow which fell Saturday has inaugurated the sleighing era—not long to continue, however, since the sun has already begun to tell fatally. The trains have all been behind several hours. The storm was the severest of the season.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 9.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to County Treasurers; relative to the collection of taxes in New-York City.

Mr. GANSON introduced a bill relative to moneys and securities in the hands of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals; calling upon him to report the amount of moneys in his hands, and where deposited, and provides for an investment for such funds under the direction of the Court.

Mr. BRADLEY'S bill provides that the Charter election in the City of New-York shall be held at the same time as the election of State officers.

The vote on the bill providing for recording marriage certificates, on motion of Mr. FARRAR, was reconsidered, and the bill referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill providing for the construction of a ferry across Jamaica Bay, Long Island. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 9.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SHERMAN—Relative to the licenses in the City of New-York, creating a Bureau of Licenses in the Finance Department, with a chief officer to be called the Register of Licenses, to receive a salary of $3,500; the Bureau to collect all dues and fees, and report violations of the law to the Police.

By Mr. DEAN—To amend the revised statutes relative to the Administration; also to extend the Sixth-avenue of New-York; also to amend the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To amend the Usury Law. It repeals the penal provision of the law, so far as relates to New-York and Kings Counties, except that no greater rate than seven per cent. be charged, where no agreement is made, or on any judgment made after the date of rendition thereof, although founded on an agreement on a higher rate.

By Mr. SHERMAN, making it the duty of the Canal Board, before the opening of navigation, to establish one uniform rate of tolls on all canal boats and scows, built and registered within the State.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was introduced.

The resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce relative to the enlargement of the State Canals were presented.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the General Bounty act, making it apply to cities; to amend the Canal law of 1847; relative to the Judiciary.

Mr. HUTCHINGS presented a minority report in writing, against the bill to protect the gas consumers of Brooklyn.

Notices were given of the following bills:

Mr. DEAN—To amend the charter of the Board of Brokers of New-York, so as to require the sessions to be public.

Mr. DURCHER—In relation to County Treasurers.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill for the relief of the South Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company.

Mr. O'BRIEN—To amend the Assignment laws.

On motion of Mr. DARCY, the Brooklyn Public Market bill was moved forward.

On motion of Mr. DEAN, the House resolved, on and after the 16th, to meet at 10 A. M., and hold evening sessions at 7:30.

Mr. DAVIS moved forward the bill in relation to the Bureau of Military Statistics.

Mr. REDDINGTON called up the resolution

The Dispute Between Great Britain and Brazil.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1863.

Since my last the excitement created by the Anglo-Brazilian question has assumed a different form, and while waiting for the decision of England's home Government, the Brazilians here among themselves are raising a subscription to arm and defend their coast. The list was opened by the Emperor subscribing $8,000 per month; the Empress $5,000 cash, and $1,000 per month; and the two Princesses, each $1,000 cash and $500 per month. This was followed by subscriptions of $15,000 each by the Barons of Maúa, Nova Friburga and Ypanema. No sum less than a *conto of reis*, or five hundred dollars, has as yet been subscribed. All the public employes give from one-tenth to one-quarter of their salaries, and for the moment the enthusiasm is general. Volunteer corps are being raised all over the Empire, and the Brazilians are all for striking at least one blow, should it be their last, for national honor. Their greatest regret is that we have civil war among us, for they look to North America as their greatest ally.

Gen. WEBB and lady returned yesterday from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, where they went on the United States ship *Jamestown* some weeks ago for the benefit of Mrs. W.'s health, which was greatly improved by the change of climate.

Our newly-appointed Consul, Mr. MORRIS, is daily expected here.

Commercial affairs are very dull; in coffee nothing is doing, holders not being at all willing to give in their prices, and owing to the great fall of prices in Europe buyers are scarce at the high figures asked, and the shipments have been but insignificant. The following is the business done since last packet:

North of Europe	32,200
United States, only	7,500
Cape of Good Hope	4,900
Total bags	35,600

Prices are the same (nominally) as per last packet. Exchange on London, 90 days, 27@27¾; on Paris, 90 days, 348@353 reis.

Freight—No alteration.

Flour—Market overstocked, with to-day 60,000 bbls. on hand.

The following vessels have left for the United States since my last: Baltimore—*New Light*, 13th; *Empress Thereza*, 14th. New-York—*Prestissimo*, 11th; *Kanagona*, 13th; *Sophie*, 15th; *Onda*, 18th.

All the English men-of-war, except the *Curlew*, have left the port on account of the hot weather, which still continues, although it is still very healthy.

Yours.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 9, 1863—1 P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President, in the chair, and Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of February twenty-six and March two were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Henry—

Petition in relation to the obstruction to Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth and other streets, at the Ninth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of Edward Gray, for protection from infringement on lease of slip, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of F. E. B. Smith, for firemen's badges, &c., thirty-one dollars and ninety-six cents.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Henry—

Petition for repairs and improvements to Clinton Market.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of Major J. W. Conway, Commander Second Hawkins Zouaves, for bounty due some of his men.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition for sewer in Fifth-avenue, from sewer in Fifty-ninth-street to the middle of the block, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-seventh streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of the Home of the Good Shepherd for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of owners of property in Fifty-first-street, to have said street flagged between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Petition of A. Conner to regulate and grade in front of his premises.

Prayer of petitioner granted.

By Alderman McCool—

Remonstrance against paving Forty-ninth-street from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue with Belgian pavement.

With was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, between the Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, and the curb and gutter stones be set immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is requested to inform this Board by what authority and upon what tenure the Bridgeport line of steamboats occupy the basin on the northerly side of Peck-slip, and also whether any revenue is derived to the City Treasury by such occupancy.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Marcus O'Brien to use a show-case on the sidewalk in front of his premises, number two hundred and seventy-eight Bowery, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to A. Kellogg to continue his show-case in front of his premises, number two hundred and sixty Bowery, provided it does not interfere with the public travel, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board, why the Manhattan Gas Company has not laid their mains and caused the various streets and avenues to be lighted, as per resolution of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Harlem Railroad Company be and they are hereby directed to take up their rail south of Twenty-seventh-street, and replace the same by the grooved rail, the same as is now used by the City railroads.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The lease of a ferry franchise from the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, North River, to a point at or near Bull's Ferry, via the New-Jersey shore, made on the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, to one Sophia V. D. Loring, expired by its own limitation on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two; therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to sell at public auction a lease of a ferry from the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, North River, to some point at or near Bull's Ferry, New-Jersey, for the term of ten years from the first day of May next, upon the usual conditions and understandings; and that he return the lease of the same to the Common Council for approval.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on Second-avenue, both sides, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, and the curb and gutter stones be set immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the east side of Fourth-avenue, from Ninety-second-street to Ninety-fourth-street, be flagged four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the east side of the Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, be flagged and reflagged, where necessary, immediately under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to A. Kellogg to continue his show-case in front of his premises, number two hundred and sixty Bowery, provided it does not interfere with the public travel, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Vesey and West-streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That one hundred and thirty-second-street be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged four feet wide from Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Fifty-ninth-street, between the Tenth-avenue and Broadway, be flagged to their full width, where the same is not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the rooms leased for the use of the Law Department at numbers one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and seventeen Nassau-street, be fitted up and put in complete repair, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Hudson-street, from Hammersley-street to the southerly side of Clarkson-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board whether the rent agreed upon for the lease of the ferry from the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, North River, has been duly paid, and if not, what amount now remains unpaid thereof.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That Henry Greenfield be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Frederick W. Vincent be and he hereby is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue, be paved with the cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate, grade, etc., Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate, etc., Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to permit J. Battin and D. B. Bedell, to continue the use of shutter-boxes.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Railroads presented a report to change the route of the railroads through South and other streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to flag Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The majority of the Committee on Assessments presented a report (recommitted February nine) in favor of adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Coyle for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-nine cents, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property in Eighth-avenue, for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

The minority of the Committee on Assessments also presented a report on the same subject.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to grant Engine Company number Four a steam fire engine.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning without approval, preamble and resolutions relative to the Court-martial of General Fitz John Porter.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval to your Board, in which they originated, the preamble and resolutions tendering to FITZ JOHN PORTER, late a Major-General of Volunteers in the United States Army, a public reception in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, and condemning the action of the United States Government in dismissing him from the military service of the nation.

I object to these proceedings because I cannot but regard them as revolutionary in their tendencies, if not calculated to undermine the very foundations of our Government. In letter and spirit they are marked by the absence of that respect to the constituted authorities, and that acquiescence in their decisions, which are enjoined by all law, both human and divine, and without which all government must soon lapse into anarchy. Indeed, it was this very spirit that led to the rebellion which is now threatening the life of the nation.

At a time when the energies of the nation are absorbed in efforts to suppress this armed resistance to the National authority, it is clearly the duty of every citizen and every legislative body to do everything in their power to aid the Government, and, above all, to refrain from all action that tends to paralyze its efforts. This is the spirit which the City of New-York has always shown, and this, I am confident, is her sentiment now. In the future, as in the past, she will give to the National Government a firm support, and judge its acts with a candid and tolerant spirit.

Beside this general objection, it seems to me that the case of Fitz John Porter presents no features justifying your eulogy of his conduct or your censure of the Government. He was charged with disobedience of orders in the face of the enemy, pending a battle. Such conduct constitutes the highest crime known in military law, and justly subjects the offender to the punishment of death. The accused had a thorough and impartial trial before a Court-martial of his peers. Those who constituted the Court were able and honorable officers, most of whom, like the accused, had been educated at West Point, the graduates of which institution are usually united by bonds of sympathy more or less close. Every opportunity was given him by the widest range of evidence, to disprove the charges brought against him, and to justify his conduct, if justification were possible.

The material evidence in the case is fully and fairly set forth in the able report of the Judge Advocate-General; and no one can read that report, marked as it is by scrupulous impartiality, and a close regard to a soldier's duty, without a profound conviction that the decision of the Court was in harmony with the evidence. Nay, more any one who will read this masterly report of Judge Holt, who is no less distinguished for true conservatism and freedom from partisan prejudice, than for eminent ability, cannot fail to be impressed with the deep conviction, not only that the charges were true, but that the offences were committed under circumstances which stamp them with unusual turpitude. This is clearly shown in the testimony adduced to establish the second specification, under the first charge.

From this testimony it appears that General Pope, at ten o'clock, on the morning of the twenty-ninth of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the day on which a severe battle was fought between the forces under his command and the rebels, ordered Generals Porter and McDowell, then but a few miles distant from the scene of conflict, to move their forces toward Gainesville, until they should effect a junction with the forces of Heintzelman, Sigel and Reno,—leaving it, however, optional with those officers to depart from the strict letter of the order, if in their judgment greater advantages could be thus obtained. General McDowell, hearing the din of battle in a slightly different direction from that indicated in the order, followed the instinct of a soldier, and promptly put his forces in motion to participate in it. He at the same time advised General Porter to move his command to the left of General Pope's line, where clouds of dust and smoke, gave evidence that the contending forces were also engaged. Gen. Porter answered: "We cannot go in there any where without getting into a fight." Nor did he "go in," but remained passive with his force of 13,000 men during the whole of that bloody day. On the same day, at 4½ P. M., Gen. Pope ordered Gen. Porter "to push forward into action at once on the enemy's right flank, and, if possible, on his rear." This order was not obeyed, nor was there any attempt made to obey it. It was borne to him by Capt. Pope, a Staff officer, accompanied by Orderly Duffee, and placed in his hands about 5½ P. M.

The following extract from Mr. Duffee's testimony shows the shameful indifference with which Gen. Porter received that order:

Q.—Did you see the order delivered into the hands of Gen. Porter?

A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him take the order from Capt. Pope.

Q.—Was he in his tent or out of doors?

A.—He was lying down under a shade tree when he took the order.

Q.—Did he change his position on reading the order, or did he continue to lie down?

A.—I cannot state positively whether he rose to his feet or not; but at the time he was reading the order, I noticed that he was lying in this position on the ground, (describing him as resting on his elbow, his head upon his hand.)

Q.—Did you leave him lying down on the ground when you came away?

A.—Yes, Sir.

On the criminal disobedience and indifference of Gen. Porter, as exhibited by this testimony, Judge Holt comments, with deserved severity, as follows:

"The accused had, for between five and six hours, been listening to the sounds of the battle raging immediately to his right. Its dust and smoke were before his eyes, and the reverberations of its artillery was in his ears. He must have known the exhaustion and carnage consequent upon this prolonged conflict, and he had reason to believe, as shown by his note to Gens. McDowell and King, that our army was giving way before the heavy reinforcements of the enemy. His had a command of some 13,000 fresh and well-appointed troops, who had marched but a few miles, and had not fought at all on that day. Under these circumstances, should not an order to charge the enemy have electrified him as a soldier, and brought him not only to his feet and to his saddle, but have awakened the sounds of eager preparation throughout his camp? But the bugle-note of this order seems to have fallen unheeded, and after receiving it, and at the close of an interview of from fifteen to twenty minutes, the messenger who bore it, turned away, leaving the accused still 'lying on the ground.'"

And in a later part of the report, he remarks:

"But there is one feature of the inaction of the accused, on the 29th, which it is especially sorrowful to contemplate. How, unrestrained as he was, and with the cannonade of the battle in his ears, and its smoke and the dust of the gathering forces before his eyes, he could, for 7½ or 8 hours, resist the temptation to plunge into the combat, it is difficult to conceive. But this alone is not the sad-est aspect in which his conduct presents itself. This aspect is distinctly set forth in the third specification of the second charge. Col. Marshall states that from the cheerings and peculiar yells of the enemy heard on the evening of the 29th, he and every man of his command believed that Gen. Pope's army was being driven from the field. Gen. Morrel also says that, from the sound of the artillery, the battle seemed to be receding, which indicated that it was going against the Federal forces. The accused, in his note to Gens. McDowell and King, speaking of the enemy, says:

"As they appear to have driven our forces back, the firing of the enemy having advanced and ours retired, I have determined to withdraw to Manassas;' and in further justification of this step, he adds: 'They have gathered artillery, and cavalry and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy coming in force.' In the afternoon, then, of the 29th, it is clear that the conviction was entertained by the accused and his officers, that our forces were being driven before the enemy—a conviction which in tones above even the roar of the artillery, should have appealed to his soldier's heart to rush to the rescue. But, heedless of the summons, he turned, not toward, but away from his struggling companion of arms, in the direction of Manassas."

These extracts, from the evidence and from the report of the Judge-Advocate General, give some indications of the conduct for which General Porter was arraigned before a Court-martial, tried, convicted and dismissed from the service; that conduct is not of a character to enlist the sympathy of his fellow-citizens, or to entitle him to municipal honor. On the contrary, it is such as must stamp his name with infamy, and excite the indignation of every unbiased friend of his country. I am confident your honorable body could not have known, when these resolutions were adopted, the atrocious character of his offences, and the irrefragible proof his guilt, though I am not surprised at your unwillingness to believe that any one of our fellow-citizens could be guilty of so dark a crime. He proved recreant to the trust confided in him by the Commander-in-Chief, at one of the most critical periods of the war, when the very life of the nation was trembling in the balance. His recreancy, in the opinion of many capable officers who testified on his trial, changed the result of that campaign from a brilliant success to a disastrous failure, thus prolonging the war, and leading to the sacrifice of thousands of lives, which might have been avoided. To confer honors of any kind on such a man would be a mockery of justice. It would put the cause of our country and all military discipline to open shame. To tender him military honors would place this loyal City in a false position, and could not fail, I am convinced, to shock the patriotic sentiments of a vast majority of its people.

Instead of censuring the Government for its conduct in the case of Fitz John Porter, I think we should award it our highest praise, and ask it to mete out the same even-handed justice to all officers guilty of like offences. It is only thus that we can hope to weed our army of cowardice, disloyalty and insubordination, and to bring it to that high degree of efficiency which is essential to victory and the suppression of the rebellion.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

During the reading of the same—

Alderman Froment moved that the reading of the same be suspended, and that the message take the usual course, viz.: received, laid on the table ten days, entered at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in response to resolution relative to suit against certain parties operating ferry from foot of Grand-street to South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Ferries.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in reference to resolution relative to certain suits in that Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, with statement of apportionment of assessment in the matter of sewer in Oak-street, from James to Roosevelt-street.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to sites for Engines numbers Fourteen and Thirty-eight and Hose Company number Twenty.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Which was subsequently reconsidered, and referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

A communication was received from the New-York Prison Association, transmitting the Eighteenth Annual Message.

Which was ordered on file.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Engine Company number Thirty-nine, to attend the third annual ball, on the eleventh instant.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with ordinance entitled, "An ordinance making the annual appropriation for the support of the Government of the City of New-York for the year one thousand eight and sixty-three."

(By Board of Councilmen, ordinance as adopted by Aldermen, amended as follows:)

Abatement of nuisances—three thousand dollars—stricken out.

Advertising for Common Council—Seventy-five thousand dollars stricken out, and forty thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements—One hundred and fifteen thousand stricken out, and one hundred thousand inserted in lieu thereof.

Belgian Pavement—Five hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred dollars stricken out, and one hundred and five thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Cleaning Streets—Two hundred and eighty thousand dollars stricken out, and two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Cleaning Markets—Twelve thousand five hundred dollars stricken out, and ten thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

City Contingencies—Ninety-five thousand dollars stricken out, and sixty-five thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Contingencies—Mayor's Office—Fifteen thousand dollars stricken out, and ten thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Contingencies—Comptroller's Office—Fifteen thousand dollars stricken out, and ten thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Contingencies—Law Department—Thirty thousand dollars stricken out, and ten thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Contingencies—Street Department—Twenty thousand dollars stricken out, and ten thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Contingencies—City Inspector's Office—Twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars stricken out, and five thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Donations—Sixty-five thousand dollars stricken out, and forty thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Election Expenses—Thirty-five thousand dollars stricken out, and five thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Fire Machines and Apparatus—One hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred dollars stricken out, and one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Fire Alarm Telegraph—Five thousand dollars stricken out, and three thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Fire Telegraph, to pay for the House patent—Eighty thousand dollars inserted.

Fourth-avenue Park—Twelve thousand five hundred dollars inserted.

For working One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street as a country road—Ten thousand dollars inserted.

Improving the Russ pavement on Broadway—Seventy-five thousand dollars stricken out.

Lamps and Gas—Four hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars stricken out, and four hundred and forty thousand dollars inserted.

Lands and Places—Fifty thousand five hundred dollars stricken out, and twenty thousand dollars inserted.

Old Claims—Forty-four thousand eight hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-eight cents stricken out.

Monument in Calvary Cemetery—Twelve thousand dollars stricken out.

Northwestern Dispensary—Ten thousand dollars stricken out.

Printing for Departments—Forty thousand dollars stricken out, and twenty-five thousand dollars inserted.

Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs—One hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars stricken out, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars inserted.

Police Court-house—Forty-five thousand dollars inserted.

Real Estate Purchases—Seventy thousand dollars stricken out, and forty thousand dollars inserted.

Roads and Avenues—Seventy-five thousand dollars stricken out, and thirty thousand dollars inserted.

Salaries in Legislative Department—Twenty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars stricken out, and one hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars inserted to cover salaries of Aldermen and Councilmen.

Salaries in Street Department—Ninety thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars stricken out, and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and forty-eight dollars inserted, and remission of arrearages of salary for Superintendent of Street Department also stricken out.

Salaries in City Inspector's Department—One hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars stricken out, and one hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars in lieu thereof.

Salaries in Unsafe Building Offices—Fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars—a provision inserted that four hundred and fifty dollars of that amount to be paid to Joseph R. Mason for services rendered as Messenger to the Bureau of Unsafe Buildings from October eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to May ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Stationery and Blank Books—Sixty thousand dollars stricken out, and thirty thousand dollars inserted.

Sewers, Repairing and Cleaning—Forty-four thousand dollars stricken out, and twenty-five thousand dollars inserted.

Streets, Repaving and Repairs—One hundred and eleven thousand dollars stricken out, and seventy-five thousand dollars inserted.

Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices—Ninety thousand dollars stricken out, and forty-four thousand dollars inserted.

Water Pipes and Laying—One hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars stricken out, and one hundred thousand dollars inserted.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars stricken out, and one hundred and forty thousand dollars inserted.

And the ordinance as amended was adopted.

Alderman Hardy moved that this Board adhere to its former action, and that a Committee of Three be appointed to confer with a similar Committee of the Board of Councilmen in relation to such items as the two Boards differ upon.

Which was carried.

The President subsequently appointed Aldermen Hardy, Mitchell and McCool as such Conference Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen.

MOTION.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday next, 16th instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resignation of James Keese as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that S. Keese be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of James Keese, resigned.

(By Board of Councilmen, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of Daniel Catron as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution appointing Edward Schermerhorn to his place.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the necessary gas fixtures placed in the new house erected for the use of Engine Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was adopted on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—17.

Alderman McCool moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Rogers, Jeremiah, Boole, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment—5.

Thereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, sixteenth instant, at one o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, March 9, 1863—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, and the following members, viz.: Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

In the absence of the President at roll call Councilman Hayes moved that Councilman Webster take the Chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of the Church of St. Boniface for a donation to pay an assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Brandon—

Petition of Joseph Sanderson and others for a sewer in Forty sixth-street, from Fourth to Third avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Gross—

Bill of John Van Horn, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, for December election of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, from Third-avenue to the East River, be flagged and reflagged where necessary

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner cause gas lamps to be placed in Fifty-fourth-street, between First and Third avenues, forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the name of Seventh-avenue be changed to that of Central-avenue, from its junction with Broadway at Forty-fifth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Messrs. Ahrens and Mahuken, of number two hundred and fifty-five Washington-street, to deliver goods from the sidewalk of their store.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That John Dillon be and he is hereby permitted to place a shutter-case on the sidewalk adjoining the street in front of his store number one hundred and twenty-five and a half Fourth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby instructed to defend the suit commenced against John Green, the offal contractor, by John Underwood, the said suit being brought against said Green while in the performance of his contract, and acting under the special direction of the City Inspector.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, concurring to pay bills of W. Carroll, for funeral expenses of Colonel Bull and Captains Dodge and Hoagland.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, to regulate salary of City Inspectors.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance March seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Engine Company number Thirty-nine, to attend the third annual ball at the City Assembly Rooms, on the eleventh instant.

Which was accepted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, without approval, resolution repealing resolution of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, giving permission to C. Vanderbilt to widen the small pier south side of Pier number One, North River.

Which was received, laid on the table ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Petition of A. Conner, for permission to regulate and grade in front of his premises, corner of Sixtieth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petitioner granted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that permission be given to Marcus O'Brien to use a show-case on the sidewalk in front of his premises, number two hundred and seventy-eight Bowery, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be granted to A. Kellogg to continue his show-case in front of his premises, number two hundred and sixty Bowery, provided it does not interfere with the public travel, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Michael Kelly to erect a watering trough in front of his premises, corner of Coenties-slip and South-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with an ordinance entitled "An ordinance making the annual appropriation for the support of the Government of the City of New-York for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three."

(Adopted by Board of Aldermen, and amended by Board of Councilmen, and returned to Aldermen. Received again from Board of Aldermen, with the following amendment:

"BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 9, 1863.

Former action of the Aldermen adhered to, and a Conference Committee, consisting of Aldermen Hardy, Mitchell and McCook, appointed to confer with a similar Committee of the Board of Councilmen.")

Councilman Hayes moved that a Committee of Conference on said paper be also appointed by this Board.

Which was carried.

And the President pro tem. subsequently appointed Councilmen Jones, Brice and Hayes such Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the necessary gas fixtures placed in the new house erected for the use of Engine Company number Twenty-nine.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be requested to communicate, at his earliest convenience, by what authority parties are removing ground from Hamilton-square, and whether the same is being done in accordance with any resolution of the Common Council, or by the permission of the Street Department, and in case the said ground is being removed without proper authority, to cause the same to be stopped forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Petition of John R. Platt, foreman of Hose Company number Twenty-nine, to be refunded money paid for repairs in house.

(By Board of Alderman, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was laid over.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Sewers concurring to build a sewer in Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in West Forty-third-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Forty-eighth-street.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Gaw moved that the Committee on Arts and Science be dismissed from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with preamble relative to the presentation to the City by Henry B. Dawson, of the reports made by him as Treasurer of the "Vestry" of the City to the several military Commandants thereof, during the period of the occupation of the City by the royal forces under Gens. Howe, Clinton, Carlton, &c., with resolutions: first, tendering the thanks of the City to Mr. Dawson for his present, and 2d, directing the preamble and resolutions to be engrossed and transmitted to Mr. Dawson; and third, appropriating five hundred dollars, as remuneration to Mr. Dawson for his labor in searching for and illustrating the paper presented.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hayes moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence Wiesbourn for seventy-five dollars, for services rendered as janitor in the office of the Volunteer Family Aid Fund of the Sixth District, for the months of January and February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase of James M. Smith a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-four, at a cost not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars, and that said amount is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Councilman Brandon moved to amend such resolution by striking therefrom the name of James M. Smith.

Councilman Jones moved, as an amendment to the amendment, to strike from the resolution, after the words, "directed to," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words following, viz.: "advertise for proposals for building a steam fire engine for Engine Company number Thirty-four."

Which was lost.

The motion of Councilman Brandon was also lost.

And the original resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—The President, Councilman Gross, Cook, Brandon—4.

Councilman Repper moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the resolution approved by His Honor the Mayor on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of a first-class engine for the use of Engine Company number Forty-eight be amended to read "steam fire engine with double cylinder pumps."

(In Board of Councilmen, March two, pending consideration of the same the Board adjourned.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River be flagged a space four feet wide, through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor,

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilman Gross,—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid at the intersection of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Second-avenue, immediately under the the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—20.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Cuff, assignee, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-three dollars, the same being intended as the remission of the penalty charged against contract for sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for over time, the said sum to be paid out of the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—

ury Department, is, that the outstanding unpaid claims upon the Treasury count up by hundreds of millions. The information on this point from the Department in February, 1862, was to the effect that the unpaid requisitions amounted to $41,000,000. At the close of December last, like information was communicated, and the amount stated at $45,000,000. We doubt whether the requisitions actually on file, at the present moment, amount to as much as this last-named sum. Including all claims outstanding and accumulative against the Gouernment on which the official requisitions have not been made, the total may possibly be larger.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $321,382 79, including for Customs, $132,000; Payments, $865,353 38; Balance, $14,235,710 83.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.	
	March 7.	Feb. 28.	March 7.	Feb. 28.
Bk. of New-York	7,940,289	7,333,807	1,863,262	1,630,605
Manhattan Co	6,659,064	6,745,987	2,280,189	2,150,312
Merchants' Bank	6,927,276	7,118,607	2,280,995	2,315,776
Mechanics' Bank	5,377,191	4,943,745	905,436	878,120
Union Bank	5,192,346	5,122,799	2,568,490	2,550,076
Bank of America	9,952,024	10,114,895	2,372,636	2,166,466
Phenix Bank	4,752,000	4,087,292	836,466	783,863
City Bank	3,364,968	3,759,985	1,834,766	2,066,180
Tradesmen's Bank	2,500,016	2,529,947	161,744	161,456
Fulton Bank	2,097,106	2,062,403	370,399	372,879
Chemical Bank	3,215,500	3,457,667	2,944,833	2,983,833
Mercn. Exch. Bk.	2,822,593	2,701,807	172,954	172,893
National Bank	2,339,316	2,352,967	613,063	579,479
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,639,685	1,637,007	184,505	194,666
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,648,694	1,016,661	304,171	305,193
Greenwich Bank	496,347	534,719	337,350	337,107
Leather Man. Bk.	2,846,698	2,774,919	530,265	510,518
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,456,078	1,445,209	350,499	346,755
Bk. St. New-York	5,615,500	5,878,676	1,015,829	1,024,596
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,571,007	9,454,299	1,907,199	1,955,892
Bk. of Commerce	13,945,371	13,739,962	927,004	956,584
Broadway Bank	4,645,276	4,695,690	877,539	897,255
Ocean Bank	2,615,337	2,563,534	241 642	262,930
Mercantile Bank	3,820,532	3,917,671	562,268	563,016
Pacific Bank	1,591,315	1,606,994	230,074	216,834
Bank of Republic	4,735,703	4,580,541	1,847,196	1,738,907
Chatham Bank	1,109,413	1,008,708	113,963	102,743
People's Bank	912,729	890,752	90,268	84,198
Bank of N. Am.	3,312,025	3,219,685	193,940	195,250
Hanover Bank	2,289,320	2,308,425	161,864	171,989
Irving Bank	1,060,580	1,021,994	81,240	81,224
Metropolitan Bk.	10,787,588	10,464,884	1,430,749	1,448,680
Citizen's Bank	956,179	833,738	65,036	65,046
Nassau Bank	2,451,777	2,379,420	278,768	276,149
Market Bank	2,500,205	2,442,562	202,366	194,555
St. Nicholas Bank	1,642,858	1,643,207	146,345	148,912
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,061,820	3,146,462	374,640	377,800
Corn Exch. Bank	3,252,306	3,207,504	502,834	486,752
Continental Bank	3,620,869	3,982,728	328,111	306,021
Bk. of Commw'lth	2,211,202	2,416,867	439,395	324,291
Oriental Bank	746,135	748,636	46,517	46,846
Marine Bank	2,062,407	1,855,546	769,998	726,458
Atlantic Bank	775,084	724,073	75,606	75,537
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,626,143	3,495,744	631,073	744,087
Park Bank	11,001,458	11,318,620	5,008,187	4,940,534
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,095,897	1,095,710	175,545	171,423
Grocers' Bank	849,766	873,447	76,366	78,866
North River Bank	907,348	905,827	60,926	60,256
East River Bank	468,941	448,598	40,743	40,063
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	1,550,629	1,576,155	114,779	111,286
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	501,384	475,781	105,837	109,600
N. Y. Exch. Bank	486,272	540,311	46,482	61,056
Bull's Head Bank	567,672	576,007	32,607	32,064
N. Y. County Bank	410,242	383,022	84,198	87,219
Total	181,098,372	179,856,843	39,795,099	39,519,364
Increase	$1,189,480	Increase	$191,885	

Banks.	Circulation.		Deposits—Net.	
	March 7.	Feb. 28.	March 7.	Feb. 28.
Bk. of New-York	307,805	307,707	7,695,987	7,430,243
Manhattan Co	68,554	68,025	7,545,238	7,012,449
Merchants' Bank	273,348	273,309	7,148,536	7,363,888
Mechanics' Bank	329,233	329,792	4,971,265	4,523,385
Union Bank	94,306	94,992	5,678,797	5,612,069
Bank of America	15,013	34,354	10,926,991	10,606,644
Phenix Bank	66,942	67,506	3,562,199	3,370,941
City Bank			6,766,901	6,168,379
Tradesmen's Bank	334,773	334,778	1,551,063	1,632,910
Fulton Bank	136,758	136,921	2,238,122	2,154,718
Chemical Bank	47,196	47,965	7,226,154	7,861,458
Merch. Exch. Bk.	125,997	126,507	1,867,012	1,774,498
National Bank	78,286	79,308	3,036,876	2,952,949
Butch. & Drov. Bk	281,084	289,141	1,781,995	1,766,703
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	191,205	191,205	1,298,516	1,289,977
Greenwich Bank	85,889	86,561	645,672	623,123
Leather Man. Bk.	233,798	237,163	2,453,300	2,370,074
Seventh Ward Bk.	83,431	83,631	1,528,748	1,550,275
Bk. St. New-York	263,431	263,976	5,333,104	5,347,169
Am. Exchange Bk.	167,164	167,964	7,865,321	8,168,527
Bk. of Commerce	1,705	1,705	8,928,099	9,567,679
Broadway Bank	218,259	218,587	5,144,526	4,944,973
Ocean Bank	91,106	91,272	1,961,733	2,011,202
Mercantile Bank	6,275	6,275	3,783,487	4,057,907
Pacific Bank	104,762	104,534	1,533,854	1,511,041
Bank of Republic	153,995	153,735	4,861,061	4,714,497
Chatham Bank	25,015	25,072	840,979	833,489
People's Bank	69,152	69,606	846,928	804,682
Bank of N. Am.	174,769	174,769	2,521,451	2,434,032
Hanover Bank	15,755	15,470	1,50-,291	1,436,902
Irving Bank	93,232	93,323	899,692	881,578
Metropolitan Bk.	555,197	555,555	9,047,805	9,365,954
Citizen's Bank	161,446	162,489	803,471	776,674
Nassau Bank	10,763	10,892	1,956,077	2,038,505
Market Bank	216,071	216,187	1,937,457	1,871,368
St. Nicholas Bank	179,997	179,567	1,249,460	1,201,713
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	577,277	577,806	2,110,483	2,358,148
Corn Exch. Bank	283,175	283,180	2,788,188	2,765,721
Continental Bank	250,054	250,132	2,179,301	2,333,970
Bk. of Commw'lth	310,326	310,326	2,023,124	2,078,679
Oriental Bank	143,524	144,554	688,196	706,244
Marine Bank	220,531	221,986	2,390,876	2,221,327
Atlantic Bank	121,388	121,633	642,858	699,084
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	169,353	169,519	3,256,316	3,242,928
Park Bank	369,617	389,787	14,807,313	15,019,472
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	85,492	85,522	1,014,481	941,481
Grocers' Bank	37,000	37,200	715,703	681,923
North River Bank	76,977	77,197	764,763	723,704
East River Bank	110,727	110,778	378,068	381,966
Manuf. & Mer Bk.	6,200	6,300	1,302,528	1,296,378
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	137,564	138,330	292,848	338,921
N. Y. Exch. Bank	158,794	159,740	463,052	548,277
Bull's Head Bank	156,369	160,696	561,676	546,519
N. Y. County Bank	115,039	115,254	547,545	533,491
Total	$8,693,175	$8,739,949	$74,680,218	$73,913,695
Decrease	$46,794	Increase	$766,518	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 9, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 94 bbls. Ashes, 7,898 bbls. Flour, 97 bbls. and 1,183 bags Corn Meal, 358 bushels Wheat, 19,333 bushels Corn, 1,022 bushels Rye, 613 bushels Barley, 13,198 bushels Oats, 940 bushels Malt, 8,207 bkgs. Provisions, and 730 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $8 87½ for Pots, and $9 20 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business opened pretty briskly, and prices were well supported, but the demand has been less active during the past three days, and the market has been less buoyant. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "The regular trade are operating in the Boot and Shoe market in considerable force, and jobbers are enjoying a good run of custom to the extent of their stocks. These, however, are rather deficient in some styles of seasonable goods, which cannot readily be supplied, and purchasers complain of the inconvenience to which they are subjected in looking up an assortment. On the other hand, holders complain that Boots and Shoes have not risen in proportion to other kinds of merchandise, and that they are compelled to sell below the present cost of production. In this condition of things the market is of necessity very firm, and the seasonable increase of trade, with no probable abatement in the cost of stock, must naturally tend to advance prices."

COFFEE—Has been inactive and depressed.

COTTON—Has been in more demand, and sales have been reported of 1,400 bales, closing with Middlings up to 85c @ 86c. ₱ lb.—a decided improvement.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been brisker and firmer to day. The reported sales since our last have been 12,750 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$7; poor to choice extra State at $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@$7 00
Extra State	7 00	@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 10	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds	7 50	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 75	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 60	@ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 65	@10 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at steady rates; sales 1,100 bbls. at $7 45@$7 90 for poor to good superfine; $7 95@$9 35 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 45@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is selling rather better; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $7 15@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 60@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, $4 90@$5 for Mazen's Celoric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and the latter in Puncheons, at $22 50, each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in, to-day; prices have favored sellers slightly, especially toward the close. Sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 90; Amber do. at $1 75@$1 78; Red do. at $1 70@$1 73; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 65@$1 69; Milwaukee Club at $1 54@$1 65; Chicago Spring at $1 40@$1 58; and Amber Jersey, at $1 74@$1 78 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and cheaper. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 49,000 bushels, at 92c. @ 94c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 89c. @ 91c. for Eastern, do.; 86c. @ 88c. for Unsound, and 97c. for Yellow Western; 90c. for new, and $1 03 for old White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 08@$1 11, according to quality, ₱ bush. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 80c. @ 81½c., Western at 80c @ 82c., State at 81c. @ 82c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in request at $1 40@$1 60 ₱ bushel; sales, 1,150 bushels.

HAY—North River is in fair demand to-day, at 85c @ $1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are moderately inquired for, at 21c. @ 27c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Opened rather briskly at buoyant prices, but closed heavily and irregularly. Week's receipts, 23,159 hides and 66 bales do.; sales, 38,900 hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEINBERGER, 8,900 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lb., 32c. @ 32½c. cash, usual selection; 3,200 Buenos Ayres, 21@22½ lb., 30c. @ 31c cash, in bond, usual selection; 4,600 Rio Grande, 21@23 lb., 30c., cash, usual selection; 1,100 Orinoco, 21 lb. on private terms; 2,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lb., 26c. @ 26½c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 San Juan, 20 lb., on private terms; 1,800 Savanilla, 25 lb., on private terms; 1,500 Port au Platt, &c., 16@20 lb., on private terms; 500 New-Orleans, 24 lb., on private terms; 4,800 Washington Slaughter, 75@80 lb., on private terms; 7,400 City Slaughter, 55@60 lb., 11¾c. @ 11¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 60@70 lb., on private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 213,600 dry Hides, 1,000 wet salted do. The stock includes 81,006 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 51,000 Rio Grande, 12,000 California, &c., 11,000 Orinoco, 8,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 500 Maracaibo, 2,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 600 Tampico and Matamoras, 2,000 Chili and Peruvian, 3,000 Minas, Para and Maranham, 5,800 Aspinwall and San Juan, 5,500 Savanilla and Bogota, 15,500 Bahia and Pernambuco, 3,000 West Indies, 2,000 East Indies, &c., 1,000 wet salted California.

IRON—Is very dull and quite nominal to-day. Mr. POPE, in his circular of Thursday, says: *Pig Iron*—The arrivals of Scotch Pig are still very small, and prices range at $39 50@$40, cash, with very small stock; 500 tons, recently arrived, are being bonded, inasmuch as the market price is not up to importation cost; said by the importers to be $41 50, cash. *Pig Iron, American*—The Companies are not offering any Irons, reporting themselves to be sold up. Prices from second hands rule at No. 1 ex. $35@$36, cash; No. 2 ex, $34@$35; No. 2, hard, $32@$33; No. 3, gray, $30@$32, cash. The demand for Foundry Iron is good. Bar Irons are in fair demand, and light stock. Railroad Iron scarce. Scrap Iron, $52 50@$53, cash. Puddled Bars, to supply piece of Scrap Iron at rolling mills, nominal. Charcoal Pig Irons—Sales at $52 50, cash, of Salisbury, and at $65 of Sterling. The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "There is a good demand for Pig Metal at fully former rates, and further sales of 3,000 tons Anthracite are reported, mostly to go West, on terms kept private. Prices here range at $35@$36@$38 for the three numbers, on time, and $1 less for cash, with a moderate business doing for the want of stock. Most makers having sold up, are not disposed to operate to any extent, and the market is quiet. Scotch Pig is firm and held at an advance, with little or nothing doing in the way of sales. For manufactured Iron the demand continues good and price firm, and the mills generally are well off for orders."

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "We have no change to note in the market for Hemlock Sole; there having continued a fair steady demand from Eastern and State buyers throughout the week, and about the usual amount of business being done on orders from the West. Prices are without alteration, most of the stock being firmly held at our annexed quotations, which are those of last week. The receipts from the tanneries are only moderate, hardly sufficient to supply the demand for fresh Leather, and the old stock is gradually diminishing, nor can we look for any accumulation for some time to come. Most of the trade, as well as many buyers, seem to be of opinion, that even should gold go down to par, there can be no change toward lower rates for Leather, as the natural law of supply and demand will tend to advance rather than decline prices. For Oak Sole the demand is active, and with a light stock on hand, prices are very firm. Upper in the rough, especially Oak Tanned, is in very active request at full prices, and the supply limited." We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 36c. @ 38c., cash; Oak, slaughter and salted good middle, 38c. @ 40c., cash; Oak, slaughter and salted good heavy, 37c. @ 39c., cash; Oak, light cropped, good, 42c. @ 44c., cash; Oak, middle cropped, good, 42c. @ 45c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 30½c. @ 31c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 31c. @ 32c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 30½c. @ 31½c., cash; Hemlock, California, good light, 28½c. @ 30c., cash; Hemlock, California, good middle, 31c. @ 32c., cash; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 30c. @ 31½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 28½c. @ 29c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 29½c. @ 30½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 28½c. @ 29½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 26½c. @ 29c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 18c. @ 20c., cash; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 31c. @ 34c., cash; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 37c. @ 40c., cash, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been less sought after at declining prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 250 bbls. New-Orleans, at 47c. @ 55c.; 91 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 42c. @ 46c.; and small lots of New Crop Porto Rico, at 56c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The light stocks and high views of holders check operations. Small sales are being made at extreme rates, including Common and Strained Resin, at $26@$30 ₱ 280 lbs.; and Spirits Turpentine, at $3 55@$3 60 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention and sales have been made of 1,250 bbls., at $14 50@$14 75 for old Mess, $16 50@$17 for new Mess; $16 50@$18 for Western and City Prime Mess; and $11 50@$14 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 7¾c. @ 8¾c. for Hams, and 5¼c. @ 6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request at 7½c. @ 9¾c. ₱ lb. Sales 1,100 boxes. Lard is doing better; sales, 1,675 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c. @ 11¾c., ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive; sales since our last, 185 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$13 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 ₱ bbl.; Butter is in more request, at 17c. @ 23c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c. @ 28c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 12c. @ 15c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet to-day, prices have been altogether nominal.

SPICES—Have been in less request, at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Sales 450 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11c. @ 12¾c., and Cuba at 10¾c. @ 10½c. ₱ lb. Market heavy.

TALLOW—Sales, 115,000 lbs., at 12¼c. @ 13c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 46c. @ 47c. for State, and 48c. @ 49c. for Western, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been less freely dealt in, especially toward the close of the week, as buyers have been claiming a reduction, which holders have been unwilling to concede. The reported sales include 254,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 85c. @ 91 05, chiefly at 87½c. @ 92½c.; 25,000 lbs. do. pulled, at 77½c. @ 95c.; 80 bales California, at 40c. @ 58c.; 250 bales East India, at 55c. @ 60c.; 400 bales Lisbon at 46c., with 1,850 bales Donskoi and other foreign, on private terms ₱ lb. In boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales have been made of 700,000 to 800,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 80c. @ 90c.; and fine grades tub-washed are held firmly at 90c. @ 95c.; cash, 1,570 bales Mediterranean, South American, Cape, Mestiza and Chilian at full prices; and 20,000 lbs. common Smyrna at 36c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia, sales have been reported of 120,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 80c. @ 90c., for coarse, and 90c. @ 91 05 for fine and tub, cash and time; there is a wide range between cash and time prices ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 1,200 pkgs. Provisions at 20s. by sail ng vessel, and 40s. by steamer, ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 300 tierces Beef at 7s. 6d. @ 7s. 9d. ₱ tierce, and 500 boxes Provisions, by steamer, on terms not disclosed. For Glasgow, 60 tierces Lard at 30s. ₱ ton. For Bristol, 100 boxes Bacon at 25s., and 20 tons Clover Seed at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Mar. 11.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Mar. 14.	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Mar. 14.	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Mar. 18.	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 21.	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Mar. 21.	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Mar. 25.	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1.	Boston	Liverpool.
Asia	April 8.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Arabia	Feb. 21.	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 25.	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28.	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Mar. 4.	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Mar. 7.	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Mar. 11.	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Mar. 14.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Mar. 18.	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Mar. 25.	Southampton	New-York.
Hammonia	April 8.	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	April 22.	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

Newbern and Port Royal....Fah Kien.....March 14.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NO IMPOSITION.—MAD. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST, was born with a natural gift: she tells the past and the future; she causes speedy marriages; shows a likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. Ring basement bell.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN, (LATE OF THIS CITY, but at present in a regiment in the Army of the Potomac,) of good social position in the community, whose integrity and morals are unquestioned, and whose sole motive in entering the army was a desire to see his country restored to peace and her former prosperity, wishes to open a correspondence with a lady not over 23 years of age, with a view to matrimony on his return home; she must be prepossessing in appearance, amiable in disposition and a staunch Unionist. All answers will be forwarded by a kind friend. Address, in confidence and sincerity, PATRIOT, Box 1190 *Times* Office, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City, where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, Enlarged Joints and all disease of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 180 760 Broadway

ZINC.—SIX TONS OF Old Sheet ZINC No. 14, For sale at No. 626 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups and jellies; understands all kinds of b king, game, and poultry, and is fully competent of taking charge of a gentleman's kitchen; wishes a situation in a first-class private family; no others need apply; good City reference, if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; she understands her business; is a good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches—creams, jellies and pastries, and is a first-rate bread maker; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 280 7th-av., front room, third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron; can make the best of bread and biscuit; has no objection to work in the City or country; none but a private family need apply; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable woman, who understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can do the coarse washing, if required. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is an obliging trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; economical, respectful and neat. Best of reference. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman who is a first-class cook, can get up dinners and suppers in style, and has good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A GERman Protestant girl, desires a situation in City or country; either for housework or chambermaid; would like to go to the country; has good references. Apply at No. 379 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook: understands all kinds of soups and pastries; prefers to go a short distance in the country; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, in a small private family, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to general housework if required. Best of references. Can be seen till employed, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 4, third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A young woman, highly recommended for honesty and competency, desires a situation in City or country, any distance; understands her duties thoroughly. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the bank.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook; is accustomed to making bread, soups, jellies, &c.; is willing to assist in the washing, if required. Can be seen till engaged at No. 179 7th-av., corner of 22d-st., in the rear. Good City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; is an excellent baker; makes pastries, soups and jellies. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an active young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COMPETENT GIRL to cook and do the washing for a private family; she must understand her business perfectly, and come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 283 West 21st-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY ONE who understands the best style of American and French cooking, and all kinds of desserts; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 89 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 6 East 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is a good baker and a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 34th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of testimonials as to capability and character; has lived eight years in one family. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable girl, as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 89 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, boning, larding; with reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook; understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 372 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker. Apply at No. 19 Delancey-st., from 9 to 3.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Apply at No. 396 East 10th-st., up stairs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, American or English; is a good baker; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 491 Avenue A, between 23d and 24th sts.; inquire in the store.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse in a private family; thoroughly understands her business and can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objections to the country or to travel with a lady; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 6th-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHes a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last twelve years, and is fully competent of the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; is quick with the needle; wages, $8. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and light chamberwork or waiting alone; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a middle-aged English Protestant woman; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant and bring it up with the bottle; has had some years' experience in the care of young children, and can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 4th-av., in the drug-store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as waitress; she is fully competent to fill the situation she advertises for; she has good references. Can be seen at No. 120 East 20th-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG American girl a situation as waitress in a small private family; or would be willing to do light chamberwork and waiting in a family where there are no children. Call, for two days, at No. 61 West 12th-st. Has good reference.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wants a situation in a private family as waitress; is thoroughly competent and highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, or will do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman as laundress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; can produce best of references from her former employers, with whom she has lived three years. Apply at 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress wishes to go out by the day, to wash and iron; is experienced in all other branches; price low; City reference, if required. Call or address LAUNDRESS, 119½ East 20th-st., below 3d-av., up one flight of stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; would go to the country with a family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDance and variety, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

A BUNDANCE GOOD SELECT SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Exhibition Drill of the Ambulance and Sanitary Corps.

WINTER GARDEN—Nell Gwynne.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Fair One with Golden Locks—Ladies Beware.

WALLACK'S—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Satanella: or, the Power of Love.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Empress of Beauty—Com. Nutt—Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours.—Syro-Arabic Troupe.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—Four Panoramas in one Night.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,)—Weir's Picture, "Taking the Veil."

IRVING HALL—Complimentary Concert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Patt s de Mouche.

DODSWORTH'S HALL—(No. 806 Broadway,)—Dramatic Readings.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a few additional particulars regarding the recent unfortunate affair near Franklin, Tenn. It appears that our troops fought with the greatest valor until their ammunition gave out. Our loss in killed and wounded was about three hundred, and in prisoners about a thousand. The rebel loss in killed and wounded, according to their own admission, was double that of ours.

Following the news of the disaster near Franklin, we have an account of a brilliant dash upon and capture of a rebel camp at Unionville, Tenn. Russell's rebel cavalry were stationed there, and on Saturday they were attacked by the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan cavalry, and badly cut up. They lost fifty killed and one hundred and eighty wounded, all by sabre strokes. They also lost all their wagons, camp equipage, &c.

Our latest news from Vicksburgh is to the effect that everything is working well. It is thought that all the canals will be successful, and that the gunboats will soon run through the one opposite the city. One of the gunboats has already gone into the Yazoo Pass as far as Yazoo City, and no doubt is entertained of the feasibility of getting in the rear of Vicksburgh, and thus cutting off rebel supplies and communications.

The canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Providence is finished, but the water has not yet been let in. The engineers are debating about building a lock. A large force is engaged in removing obstructions from the canal connecting the lake with Bayou Macon. It is 14 miles long. As soon as this is finished, the expedition will be ready to move.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a party of rebels, under Capt. Moseley, made a stealthy raid into Fairfax Court-house, Va., and captured the Provost-Marshal's patrols, horses, &c., together with Gen. Stoughton and a number of men detached from his brigade. Every horse, public and private, which could be found, was also taken by them. The commander of the post, Col. Johnston, of the Fifth New-York cavalry, made his escape, and gave the alarm; and we have the melancholy satisfaction of announcing that "all our available cavalry force were at last accounts in pursuit of the rebels."

The Southern news which we publish this morning will be found interesting, and in some respects important. The story that the *Indianola* had been blown up by the rebels, it will be seen, is now positively denied. They have undertaken to raise her. Her 11-inch gun, however, is said to be burst. An immediate attack on Port Hudson by Gen. Banks is expected. The force under his command is believed by the rebels to number 30,000. The proceedings of our forces at Yazoo Pass appear to be well known, as the progress made in clearing out the obstructions for the passage of our gunboats is very accurately noted. Two rebel Generals have recently resigned—G. W. Smith and Toombs—and their resignations have been accepted by Jeff. Davis. The food question is generally discussed in the Southern papers. The Charleston *Courier* thinks that in the course of another year it will become a very serious one. The people are urged in strong terms to plant every "available foot of land with grain."

In the capture of the *Harriet Lane* at Galveston, it will be remembered, a copy of the revised signal book of the Navy fell into the hands of the rebels. Another of these important books fell into their hands with the ram *Queen of the West*. When the ram was abandoned, the signal book was left lying on Col. Ellet's table, and doubtless by this time it is in Richmond.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution, which was laid over under the rules, providing for the appointment of a Committee of Manufacturers, to consist of five members. No other business was done in open session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills reported favorably was the one relative to the collection of taxes in New-York City. A bill was introduced requiring the Clerk of the Court of Appeals to account for moneys in his hands. A bill, introduced by Mr. Bradley, provides that the Charter election in this City shall be held at the same time as the election for State officers. A bill providing for the construction of a ferry across Jamaica Bay was introduced.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced providing for a Bureau of Licenses in the City of New-York; also, a bill to extend Sixth-avenue; also, a bill to amend the Usury law; also a bill making it the duty of the Canal Board to establish a uniform rate of tolls on the Canals. The bill to amend the General Bounty act, so as to make it apply to cities, was reported favorably. Notice was given of a number of bills—one to amend the charter of the Board of Brokers of New-York, so as to require the sessions to be public. The Brooklyn Public Market bill was moved forward. It was resolved, on and after the 16th, to meet at 10 o'clock A. M., and to hold evening sessions at 7½. Pending consideration of the resolution to appoint a Grinding Committee, the Assembly adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The election of State officers and Representatives to Congress in New-Hampshire takes place to-day. The nominations are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
For Governor....	Joseph A. Gilmore.	Ira A. Eastman.
For Congress, 1	Joel Eastman.	Daniel Marcy.
2	Edward H. Rollins.	John H. George.
3	Jas. W. Patterson.	William Burns.

Besides these there is a "Union" ticket bearing the name of Col. Walter Harriman, of the Eleventh New-Hampshire Regiment, for Governor. The contest is so closely contested for the Governor that it is supposed by many that the nomination of Harriman will defeat the choice by the people. In that case, however, the Republican nominee will probably be elected by the Legislature. It is anticipated that all the Republican nominees for Congress will be elected.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution requiring the removal of the T and the substitution of the grooved rail on the Fourth-avenue Railroad, was referred. The Mayor's message vetoing the Fitz John Porter resolutions was laid over under the rule. In answer to resolutions of inquiry, the Corporation Counsel reported that a suit is entered in the Superior Court, which probably will come up in May, to recover rent due from George Law, for use of piers on the East River; that another suit is in progress in the Supreme Court, against Messrs. Messerole and O'Donohue, sureties for the delinquent lessees of the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferries, and that no suit for rental arrears has been commenced against the persons operating the ferry from the north side of the foot of Grand-street, New-York, to the foot of South Seventh-street, Brooklyn. The City Appropriation bill was presented, as amended by the Councilmen, and the amendments read. Without debate on the subject, the Board adhered to their former action, but ordered a Conference Committee. Messrs. Hardy, Mitchell and McCool were appointed. Adjourned to 1 P. M. on Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution rescinding the privilege formerly given to Commodore Vanderbilt, to widen the small pier on the south side of Pier No. 1, North River, for the reason that an injunction (disregarded by the Board of Aldermen) was still in force against the adoption of such a resolution. The Corporation Counsel was directed to defend a suit brought against the offal contractor by John Underwood—the suits having originated from the performance of the contractor's duty under special direction of the City Inspector. The City Appropriation bill was received from the Aldermen and, Messrs. Jones, Brick and Hayes were appointed to confer with their Committee on the subject. The Comptroller's weekly financial statement showed the balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday to have been $1,397,808 93. Adjourned to 4 P. M. on Thursday next.

Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., delivered an address before a large audience last evening, at the headquarters of the "Twenty-second Ward Union Association," upon the "Union, its assailants and defenders." The address was a patriotic, anti-copperhead, thoroughgoing war speech, and was received with unbounded applause. This Association will be addressed by Union speakers every two weeks, at the corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street.

At a meeting of the Democratic Union Association, held at their hall last evening, speeches were delivered by Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and Mr. Knapp, of Illinois. Mr. Vallandigham was present and made a few remarks.

The iron-clad Monitor *Keokuk*, accompanied by the United States gunboat *E. B. Hale*, went down the bay yesterday afternoon, and probably went to sea.

The sale of the *Princess Royal* to the Government having been confirmed by the Prize Court, she has been hauled to the Navy-yard to be fitted up for a gunboat, for which she will require considerable alterations. To fit her for accommodating the officers and crew necessary for such a vessel, her interior arrangements will have to undergo material change, and several months will probably elapse before she will be fit for service.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Register* details the circumstances of a fiendish outrage, perpetrated near Bloomingsburgh, in that State, which it would be difficult to credit were the statement not made on good authority: "Franklin C. Hamlett, a member of Company D, Twenty-ninth Indiana, died of typhoid fever, and was buried at Nashville, Tenn., on the 4th of October last. Nearly three months afterward his son, who is also a member of the same company, sent his body home in the coffin in which it was buried at Nashville, and on the 28th of December last it was buried in the family burying ground on his son's farm, one mile south of Bloomingsburgh. On Thursday, Feb. 19, under the absurd, false and hypocritical pretence that Mr. Hamlett's coffin, instead of his corpse, contained arms for the use of Union men, a large gang of Copperheads, headed by Orange Meredith, a portion of them armed with rifles, shot-guns and revolvers, proceeded to the grave-yard, surrounded it, dug up Mr. Hamlett's grave, took out the coffin, tore off the outer box, cut the zinc of the coffin with hatchets, pried off the lid, and found a badly decomposed corpse, but no fire-arms.

Messrs. Augustine Heard, Sr., and John Heard, on behalf of himself and brothers, natives and citizens of Ipswich, Mass., but who are now resident in China, or connected with the house of Augustine Heard & Co., in that country, have placed the sum of $10,000 in the hands of George Haskell, Aaron Cogeswell and Richard T. Dodge, of Ipswich, as Trustees, which sum is to be expended by them to mitigate the sufferings and relieve the necessities of the soldiers in the United States service from that town who shall be wounded, sick or disabled in the service, and to aid the needy parents, wives and children of those who shall be killed in battle or die of disease in the service. The elder members of the firm have before given large sums for similar patriotic objects.

There were during the past week 441 deaths, distributed as follows: Men 99, women 83, boys 135, girls 125, adults 182, children 259, males 234, females 207, colored persons 9. There were 69 fatal cases of consumption, 27 of diphtheria, 48 of inflammation, 22 of dropsy in the head, and 19 of scarlet fever.

The Inspector seized last week, as unhealthy, 650 pounds of beef, 225 of veal, 1,100 of mutton, 1,900 of fish, 400 of poultry, 250 of pork, 550 of tripe, and 225 of cheese. The mortality in horses in this City last week reached sixty-seven.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the trial of Edward McCormick for the murder of Policeman Henry L. Williams, on the night of the 13th of October last, was commenced. The testimony was concluded at the adjournment of the Court, and the case will be summed up this morning. Richard D. Addington, the dentist who was convicted of an assault and battery upon Chas. W. Miller, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

The Gold market was higher yesterday by 3@3½ ₩ cent. than on Saturday, closing at 158½ ₩ cent; Exchange 173½@175 ₩ cent. Stocks firm and prices on most descriptions advancing.

Breadstuffs, Cotton and Provisions were in more demand yesterday, at generally firmer prices. Tallow was more freely purchased, as were also Hay, Hops, Fruit and Whisky. The movements in Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Rice, Oils and Coffee were quite moderate. Other branches of trade were inactive.

The cattle trade is again interfered with by the snow storm which prevented many of the cattle from getting in. The market opened at Forty-fourth-street, with about 1,500 head on sale Monday morning and increased to 2,200 or 2,300 before night. As is always the case when cattle come in so irregularly, they sold slowly, buyers having an idea there were plenty on the way which would reach here for to-day's market. Some of the early sales were at a little advance on last week's prices, but most of the good cattle were sold at 9c.@10c., which is what similar animals were worth one week ago.

The Prince of Wales.—This is the day on which the Prince of Wales is to wed the Princess Alexandra, and, unless the reader rises early, the grand ceremony will probably have been performed before he reads his paper. The young bride was to arrive in London on Saturday last, and we suppose the period between her arrival and the hour of the consummation of her joy will furnish the happy and illustrious couple opportunities of affectionate intercourse. The occasion of the wedding will be one of the greatest rejoicings, festivities, illuminations, and bell-ringings all over the three Kingdoms. In every city and hamlet, in hall and hut, from Land's End to John o' Groat, the people will rejoice, while London has not for many a day seen such a day as this will be. We suppose the Prince himself never saw such a gala-day but once, and that was two years ago, when he rode up Broadway, New-York.

We wish our late distinguished guest and the heir to the greatest dominion on the globe, all joy. If, when he comes to the throne, he fills it as well as his noble mother has done, it will be well for England and for him.

The Copperheads and the Conscription Bill.

Vallandigham, in his speech before the Copperhead Association of this City, again threatened "resistance" to the conscription. The word resistance, in any connection, from the lips of such a notorious dastard, naturally produces contempt simply. Of course these factious speech-makers have no idea of committing themselves personally to an armed fight against the Government. There never yet, from Cleon down, was a creature of that sort whose bite was like his bark. Courage is a high quality, and it is never found associated with the base elements that make up the demagogue.

Yet it does not do simply to despise these men. Impotent as they are in action, and every way contemptible in spirit, they yet are very pernicious. Carlyle hit off the species exactly when he says: "Consider that little spouting wretch. Within the paltry skin of him, it is too probable, he holds few virtues beyond those essential for digesting victuals; envious, cowardly, vain, a splenetic, hungry soul—what heroism in word or thought or action will you ever get from the like of him?" And yet it is a mistake, he observes, to deem them harmless or insignificant. They are "ugly and perilous." The mischief is that their rant may mislead the unreflecting. It may inflame bolder tempers. It may instigate impetuous men to lawless acts, who are a thousand times more honest at heart. Though Vallandigham, himself, is incapable of lifting a finger in the "resistance" he prates about, his language may excite others to such resistance. His words, notwithstanding his disclaimer in another column, were studiously adapted to revive, on a yet wider field, the violence which was raised against the last draft in certain localities in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. He complains of our own report, but, to confirm it, we have need only to quote the following sentences from the full report as given in the *World*:

"On the fourth of March last, your Misrepresentatives—for such they have become, not speaking the voice of the people—have attempted to clothe the President with the power of conscribing (hisses) every man in the United States between the ages of twenty and forty-five, [A voice: 'They cannot do it. They will have nice time;'] to compel him to enter the army and enable the President to keep up a war which, by that bill itself, he and they confess to be against the will of the people."

And again:

"The provision is made upon the assumption that the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War [hisses] themselves, through the officers of the Government enumerated in the act, may send forth their minions and lay their hands on the people of this country." [A voice: "Let them try it."]

We trust that the Government will meet these sedition-mongers promptly, the first instant they trench upon the law. Vallandigham and his associates have given notice that the conscription shall be resisted. They have thrown out unqualified defiance. Very well; let it be tested which is the stronger—they or the lawful authorities of the United States. A new draft, in accordance with the late act of Congress, cannot be far distant. One of the sections of the act prescribes that "if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act, or *shall counsel* or aid any person to resist any such draft, * * * or shall *counsel* any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to arrest, and be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments."

This is explicit. The Government will find no difficulty in joining clear issue with Mr. Vallandigham, at the very first word he utters against the draft after the order for it is issued. Let there be no lingering until the resistance actually takes shape; but let the blow fall at once upon the caitiffs who instigate it, and yet dare not commit themselves personally to its perils. Theirs is the greatest guilt; and they should be the first to feel the penalty.

The Richmond *Examiner*, commenting upon our new Conscription law says, that though "the draft on the population is much less general than that by the Confederate law," it is yet "calculated to provoke great resistance from the people and the States." The rebel journals generally, so far as they have yet been heard from, agree in holding out the idea that the law will cause revolution in the North. They argue as if they were fully conscious that their fate depended upon this; and they make all haste to chronicle every demonstration of the Copperheads against the measure. If they were compelled to-day to choose between the disarmament of a hundred thousand of their best soldiers and the disablement of these Northern agitators against the Conscription law, they would unhesitatingly choose the former. The soldiers might retain their arms, and yet not save the Confederacy; but the Confederacy would be a sure thing if the North could be thrown into revolution. Never in all history was there a more highly-valued alliance than that of these Copperhead leaders.

But however much the rebel chiefs may value this alliance, it will not avail them. The Conscription law will be carried out. In this, as in every other matter, the authority of the National Government will be maintained. The vast majority of the people are so determined. They will not only accept, but positively hail the enforcement of every law designed to bring new forces into the field, and impart new vigor to the war. The army itself is even more nearly unanimous. Every day brings new evidence of its intense opposition to all schemes calculated to cripple the war policy. The soldiers, East and West, mean that this rebellion shall neither be yielded to, nor compromised with. They enlisted for the sole purpose of crushing it out, and they will rest satisfied with nothing else.

We can assure these rebel prints most explicitly that there is no more chance of a Northern revolution against the Government than that the sky will fall. The Vallandigham faction is powerless, so far as any effective control of this war is concerned. Possibly they may make some trouble in a few localities, but at the worst, it will be circumscribed and transient. It could make no headway against the strong arm of the law, sustained by the loyalty of the army and the people. Never, since the beginning of the rebellion, has there been less likelihood of an overthrow of the National authority by Northern revolution than at the present moment. Never have all the elements which must decide this contest been so completely at the disposal of the Government as now. There is now positively no limit in regard to either money or men. The Confederates cannot too soon understand that these Copperhead leaders, though ever so anxious, cannot materially help them. It is sheer lunacy in them to dream of Northern revolution; it will not come. If they are convinced that they cannot succeed by their own strength and resources, better own it, and haul down their rebel rag at once.

The New Territory of Arizona.

The President has organized the Territorial Government of Arizona, by the appointment of a full corps of civil officers. John A. Gurley, late Member of Congress, from Cincinnati, O., is made Governor, Richard C. McCormick, of this City, Secretary, and Mr. Godwin, of Maine, Chief-Justice.

Arizona was formerly known as the "Gadsden Purchase," from having been purchased by the United States Government from Mexico through Mr. Gadsden, then United States Minister to Mexico. Mr. Gadsden was a South Carolina politician, and the National Administration was like-minded. We may know, therefore, that in addition to the purchase being a good-sized job, it had especial reference to the enlargement of the area of slave power over the Southern part of the continent.

The price paid for the "Gadsden purchase" was $10,000,000. It is an oblong stretch of territory, about 600 miles from east to west, and only about 50 miles in breadth. It is bounded on the east by Texas; on the west by the Colorado of the West; on the north by New-Mexico, and on the South by the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora, of which it was formerly a part. The territory as now organized is somewhat different in form and size from the Gadsden Purchase, extending northward to the mountain chain that runs across the lower part of New-Mexico. The act organizing it designates the boundaries as follows: "All that part of the present Territory of New-Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New-Mexico to the southern boundary line of said Territory of New-Mexico."

It was doubtless the purpose of those who negotiated the purchase of Arizona, to secure a southern railroad route across the continent, having in view the union of the port of New-Orleans with that of Guyamas on the Gulf of California. Sonora was, in due time, to be fillibustered from Mexico, and brought in as a new State in aid of this hopeful scheme.

These plans, however, were kept in the background, and the more specious reason assigned for the Gadsden purchase of the immense mineral resources of the territory. Gold and silver were reported to exist in fabulous amounts and purity. The country, intoxicated by the results of the purchase of California, would have readily justified a much larger price than was paid for Arizona. But the social condition of the Territory has never allowed any of the ardent hopes indulged in as to its mineral wealth to be realized. The "purchase" was annexed to the Territory of New-Mexico as a huge county, and styled Dona Ana, but the Government of New-Mexico found it unable to maintain Courts or establish laws, and the inhabitants, composed mostly of Mexicans and Indians, with a sprinkling of American miners, were left to do pretty much as they pleased. The result was that no successful mining could be prosecuted. Engines and mining machinery were bought and transported at incredible cost overland to Arizona, until each pound of the iron was as dear almost as gold; but so soon as these machines were set up, and rich developments in gold or silver began to be made, the Indians or Mexican brigands would swoop down upon the operators, murder the principal directors, make prisoners of the rest, break the machinery, and disappear in the sterile mountains where no pursuit was practicable. Latterly, all mining operations have been broken up by political dissensions among the whites, and by the marauding of Southwestern Secessionists. All the military posts and forts, however, are again in our hands, through the persevering and indomitable labors of Gen. Carleton, with a regiment of California volunteers and a few companies of regulars.

As all the interests of Arizona were entirely neglected by the Government of the territory of Mexico, and as communication with the territorial capital at Santa Fé was next to impossible, on account of the vast distance, the intervening mountains and deserts, and the savage Indians, the Arizonians sent a delegate to Congress, in 1857, to petition for the establishment of an independent Territorial Government. They claimed then only 8,000 inhabitants, and it is certain that their numbers since have not increased, but, on the contrary, the whites have materially diminished. If it is the purpose of the United States Government to send an adequate military force to Arizona to establish law and order therein, we shall soon know what the territory is worth. Great doubt has long been entertained by men of enlarged experience on the Plains, whether Arizona is not one of the most barren and hopeless of all the deserts of the Far West. It has to fall back upon tradition to establish its importance. It is said that one hundred years ago, it contained forty towns and villages, many of considerable size, and that it had one hundred gold and silver mines in successful operation; but this draws rather heavily upon our credulity. The "Mesilla Valley" is of great richness and value in an agricultural point of view, producing maize, wheat, cotton, melons, grapes and all other Southern fruits in great abundance. Since Gen. Carleton rescued it from the Secessionists, miners have begun to go in, and parties of explorers and gold and silver hunters are now engaged in searching it out.

The State of California that has given very few soldiers to the war, ought to be called on to garrison the Territory of Arizona. It is a good stand-point from which to observe the operations of Louis Napoleon upon Mexico. And it is a very good base from which to move to the relief of Unionists in Western Texas.

The Union Leagues.

The *Courrier des Etat Unis* is dissatisfied with the general import and tendency of the Union war meeting held last week at Cooper Institute. It affects to treat it as a Republican movement, and as designed to improve the waning fortunes of the Republican party, by masking its operations under the guise of loyalty. The *Courrier* can hardly deceive itself, and still less anybody else, by these ingenious devices. It is compelled to confess that there is nothing whatever in the resolutions of the meeting which warrants such a construction; but this it attributes to the skill of the gentleman who drew them. It will find great difficulty, however, in making even its own foreign readers believe that a meeting at which Jas. T. Brady, Judge Daly and John Van Buren were the principal speakers, was in the interest of the Republican party.

The *Courrier's* real discontent with the meeting rests on a different basis. It foresees in it the beginning for a movement to elicit and consolidate the loyalty of the nation: and it predicts from this the most terrible consequences unless prompt measures are taken to offset it by the enemies of the Government and the sympathizers with the rebellion. It says that "if time is given in this scheme to develop itself, without organizing an opposition on a basis equally broad, the people will very soon fall again under the yoke from which they were partially delivered by the November elections." We do not quite see the drift of this objection. This movement is designed simply to array the *loyal men* of the country in support of the national unity and integrity, without regard to past party distinctions. If it overthrows the elections of last Fall, it can only be because those elections gave a triumph to disloyalty—and that, we presume the *Courrier*, would scarcely admit, though a portion of the leaders of the Democratic party have seen fit to represent these elections as favorable to secession, and as hostile to the action of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. The position taken during the canvass left the matter in some doubt, and it cannot be denied that very many loyal persons felt greatly discouraged at a result susceptible of such an interpretation. But it soon became apparent that many of those who had been most conspicuous in the canvass on the Democratic side, were not inclined to accept this construction. They protested against any impeachment of their loyalty or that of the party which they had helped bring into power. And the formation of the *Loyal League*, to which the *Courrier* so much objects, gives them an opportunity of making their position clear, and disabusing the public mind of the false impressions it may have received.

The *Courrier*, we think, and certainly hope, is quite right in anticipating the most important results from the formation of these Union Leagues. They will draw the line between the friends and the enemies of the Government and the Union. They ignore all differences of opinion on minor points, and bring together all who stand by the Government against the rebellion, no matter what may be the party relations they have sustained hitherto, or the differences of opinion on minor points that may now divide them. We trust the *Courrier* is right in predicting from them the complete suppression of disloyal sentiment in every part of the loyal States.

Unionism in Robeldom.

A resolution was agreed to in the Legislature of Virginia, on the 4th inst., inquiring into the "expediency of reporting a law making it a penal offence for any one to maintain, by speaking or writing, the *propriety of reconstructing the Union of the former United States*." Against whom is this proposed law aimed? Are not the people of Virginia, as of the whole South, a unit for secession? Have we not been told a thousand times, that both sexes, all ages, all sizes and every color, were opposed to the Union with all the faculties of their minds, all the passions of their hearts, all the members of their bodies, opposed to it totally and to the bitter end, even to the "last ditch?" It seems, however, that this is slightly if not considerably exaggerated; for why should a law be made to punish a crime that has no existence? Such a policy would directly contravene the wisdom of the ancient lawgiver, who, in his code, did not attach any penalty to a certain horrible crime, because he would not recognize the possibility of its commission. And surely the Virginia Solons would never outrage a precedent of classical antiquity.

The fact is, we greatly fear, that the crime of Unionism has even yet a pretty wide growth in Virginia—that there is still a lingering love for the liberties of the old Union, and a lingering pride in its glory, which the despotism of the Confederacy, its executions, its gallows, its dungeons and its conscription, has not succeeded in extinguishing. It may be powerless enough now, but it will grow into strength and power when the rebel army is driven from the State, and the flag of the Union is unfurled in Richmond as it has grown up in Missouri, Maryland and New-Orleans, under like circumstances.

A like state of feeling, too, exists in other States of the Confederacy beside Virginia. Yesterday we copied an article from a Georgia paper, pouring maledictions upon the head of an alleged Unionist, and in it was this statement: "There are fewer Abolitionists in Massachusetts than there are Reconstructionists in Georgia." We do not doubt that this, though said in wrath, has in it genuine truth. The Southern people were *wheedled* into secession. There is no doubt of it. The rash and the deluded are now beginning to get their eyes opened, and the timid are beginning to dare to speak what they have always felt. In all these things and in these elements, though they may be of little practical avail at present, there is great hope for the future. When the armies of the South are conquered, we shall *not* have to rule a population of ten millions, unanimously and bitterly hostile to us, as foreign Presses assert.

A Query.—A Richmond paper was exceedingly jubilant a few weeks ago, when the price of gold was shooting up in this City "Gold," shouted the rebel, "is *falling* in Richmond and *rising* in New-York! What," asked he, "what does *this* portend?" Well Rebel! what does the present state of things portend? Gold has fallen in New-York, till now it is at a fictitious premium of 50, more or less; while in Richmond it has shot up till a dollar of it is valued at $8 50. What does that portend?

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Large Number of Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

Gen. Sumner to Supersede Gen. Curtis.

Gen. Fremont Before the War Committee.

THE SUPREME COURT.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, March 9

GENERALS CONFIRMED.

The following-named Major and Brigadier Generals were confirmed to-day in Executive session:

Major-Gens. Casey, Slocum, Hamilton, Rousseau, Berry, Doubleday, Hancock, Hartsuff, Herron, Howard, Milroy, Ogilsby, J. F. Reynolds, Joseph J. Reynolds, Sickles, Stanley, Parke, Sykes and Dana.

The following named Major-Generals were recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs: Butterfield, Wright, Logan, Granger, French, Peck and F. P. Blair.

The following Major-Generals, who were killed in battle, were also confirmed to-day: Mansfield, Stevens, Kearny, Richardson and Reno.

Brigadier-Generals.—Barlow, Jackson, Warren, Ward, Meredith, Andrews, Barnes, E. B. Brown, Ayres, Ammon, Champlin, Crocker, Arnold, W. Dwight, Deitzler, Dodge, Ewing, Garrard, Heckman, Hayes, Hinks, Harland, Harrow, Hunt, Kryzanowski, Lee, McLean, McMillan, Morton, McGinnis, Mathies, Russell, Ruger, Strong, R. O. Oglee, Wheaton, Slemmer, Tillson, Wagner, Webster, Zook, McNeill, King, Brayman, Buckland, Beatty, Graham, Hobson, Legget, Knipe, Lawler, S. A. Meredith, Mason, Neill, Ranson, Vandever, Casilla, Rowley and Terrey.

The nominations of the following-named Brigadier-Generals have been postponed for further consideration: Bowen, Stoughton, Cutler, Carrington, Potter, Poe, Pitcher, Buford, Pratt, Kane and Spinola.

The following were rejected: Brigadier-Generals Williams and Todd. Gen. Wistar was recommitted to the Committee.

The President returned to the Senate, to-day, all of the brevet promotions in the regular army, numbering between four and five hundred.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were in consultation to-day in reference to all the opinions in the cases argued before them, and which are to be rendered to-morrow. The cases which attract particular attention are the prize and Almaden cases. The latter case, which involves millions of dollars, is in favor of the Almaden Company and against the United States.

GEN. SUMNER TO SUPERSEDE GEN. CURTIS.

The order transferring Gen. Sumner to the command lately held by Gen. Curtis will be issued to-morrow. The commands will embrace Arkansas, Missouri, New-Mexico, Colorado and Nebraska. The following members of his staff will accompany him: Col. Taylor, Adjutant General; Col. Teall, Commissary General; Col. Sawtelle, Quartermaster General; and Aides-de-Camp, Major Kipp and Captains Sumner and Jones. The Court over which Gen. Sumner is now presiding is expected to adjourn to-morrow, and he will leave for his new command on Thursday.

THE HEALTH OF GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Medical Inspector Vallum left here to-day, by order of the Surgeon-General, to inspect the sanitary condition of Gen. Grant's army. The health of that army, though not as good as that of the Army of the Potomac, is not near as bad as represented. The principal sickness there is owing to low ground and bad water.

THE AFFAIR AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

The carelessness of Gen. Stoughton, resulting in the capture of himself and other officers last night at Fairfax Court-house, is strongly censured by everybody here. Gen. Stoughton graduated at West Point, and is the youngest General in the service, being but 21 years of age. He had heretofore enjoyed the reputation of being a fine officer. Before his promotion he was Colonel of the Second Vermont regiment.

The party which captured Gen. Stoughton were guided by the proprietor of the house in which he had his headquarters. The rebel surprise was evidently fully planned before being carried into execution. No intelligence is received here that the rebels captured any other officer save Gen. Stoughton.

A CANARD.

The report that the rebels are marching upon Winchester in large force is pronounced a canard on the

authority of WM. P. SMITH, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The Treasury is provided with a sufficient amount of bullion to meet all expected demands, and will not be obliged to come into the market as a purchaser.

GEN. FREMONT BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. FREMONT was examined to-day, before the Committee, on the conduct of the war.

BOUNTIES.

The bounty given by the act of March 3, 1863, is restricted to such soldiers as have been, or may hereafter be, discharged from the army by reason of wounds received in battle. It is understood that no appropriation was made for it. Second Auditor FRENCH, of the Treasury, is preparing a circular of instructions and forms, which will embrace this class of cases, and which will be ready for distribution in the course of ten days.

THE FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS AT BEAR RIVER.

A letter received at the Indian Office here, from Washington Territory, says that the number of Indians killed at the late battle on Bear River, in that Territory, by Col. CONNOR's forces, was two hundred and fifty-five. The Indian camp, which was captured by CONNOR, was found well stocked with provisions, arms, &c., stolen by them from emigrant trains.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, amending the Excise law of July 1, 1862, will relieve parties from payment of taxes previously assessed, or from liability to assessment in all cases where such liability existed at the time of the passage of the first named act.

DISPOSITION OF SICK SOLDIERS.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND has directed that all sick and wounded soldiers who have been sick for three months and upward, and are in a fit state to bear transportation, shall be immediately transferred to the General Hospitals nearest their homes. This will be welcome news both to the sick and to their friends.

THE POLISH REVOLUTIONARY LEADER.

The Count GUROWSKI, who is mentioned in the Paris correspondence of the London *Times*, as commanding the largest revolutionary force in Poland, is a brother of Count ADAM DE GUROWSKI, formerly of New-York, but latterly of this city. At latest accounts his army was concentrated at Dumbrowna, and consisted of about ten thousand men; but the insurgents were rapidly flocking to him from the country around, as the revolution in all that part of Poland is in full blast. Gen. GUROWSKI, like his brother ADAM, is one of the few surviving founders of the conspiracy or revolution of 1830. Then both brothers fought, and were both covered with wounds, but the former was made prisoner and kept for a long time in dungeons. Unlike his brother ADAM, who is the author of the Panslavistic theory, and a friend of the Russo-Polish union, the Polish insurrectionary leader hates the Russian rule as he did in youth, if not with more bitterness. He has always been a centre round which grouped the ardent, violent Polish patriots.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

A gentleman who conversed recently with Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, says that though taking no part in favor of the Federal Government, he is nevertheless a staunch friend of the Union, and lives in hopes of a speedy restoration of its authority all over the land.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

Samuel McAllister, Thirteenth Massachusetts; John Stevens, Seventh Maine; Joseph Morrell, Twelfth New-York; J. C. Voreght, Sixteenth Michigan; A. Braden, Twentieth Massachusetts; W. Hamburgh, Fifty-second New-York; John Summers, Seventh Michigan cavalry; W. W. Grover, Second Vermont; Jesse D. Mitchell, Twelfth Rhode Island.

PRISONERS FOR EXCHANGE.

Several hundred prisoners, principally from Missouri, arrived here on Saturday night, and were sent to-day to Harrison's Landing to be exchanged. The prisoners, most of them, were of the class known as Bushwhackers.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR PASSES.

The Provost-Marshal here has issued the following orders in relation to officers' passes:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4.—Officers of patrol will examine carefully all passes issued from this office for officers "under medical treatment," and all that have been issued over 20 days will be marked "revoked" over the signature of the officer of patrol, and the bearers directed to get another certificate from the Surgeon, and have the pass renewed at this office. An officer using a pass marked "revoked," with the name of the patrol officer affixed, will be ordered to report under arrest to these headquarters. Hereafter passes for officers under medical treatment will be given only for fifteen days; at the end of which time the passes will be renewed for such length of time as the certificate of the surgeon shall call for.

Dr. CLYMER, United States Volunteers, No. 205 Pennsylvania-avenue, issues the certificates required from officers of volunteers.

By order. HENRY B. TODD,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.
A. S. BAKER, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized NALBRO FRAZIER as Consul of Argentine Republic at Philadelphia.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following nominations were to-day confirmed by the Senate in Executive session:

JOHN F. POTTER, of Wisconsin, to be Governor of Dacotah Territory.

HIRAM C. DRIGGS, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at East Saginaw, Mich.

SAMUEL P. ALLEN, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-eighth Collection District of the State of New-York.

Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers to be Major-Generals of Volunteers.—Silas Casey, May 31, 1862; Henry W. Slocum, July 4, 1862; John G. Parke, July 18, 1862; Charles S. Hamilton, Sept. 19, 1862; Lovell H. Rousseau, Oct. 8, 1862; Hiram G. Berry, Nov. 29, 1862; Abner Doubleday, Nov. 29, 1862; Winfield S. Hancock, Nov. 29, 1862; George L. Hartsuff, Nov. 29, 1862; Francis S. Herron, Nov. 29, 1862; Oliver O. Howard, Nov. 29, 1862; Robert H. Mercy, Nov. 29, 1862; Richard J. Oglesby, Nov. 29, 1862; Joseph J. Reynolds, Nov. 29, 1862; Daniel E. Sickles, Nov. 29, 1862; David S. Stanley, Nov. 29, 1862; John F. Reynolds, Nov. 29, 1862; George Sykes, Nov. 29, 1862.

To be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers—Maj. John Bu ord, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. A., July 27, 1862; Col. Francis C. Barlow, of the 61st New-York Volunteers; Col. N. J. Jackson, of the 5th Maine Volunteers, Sept. 24, 1862; Capt. Gouverneur R. Warren, of the Topographical Engineers, Colonel of the 5th New-York Volunteers, Sept. 26, 1862; Col. John H. H. Ward, of the 38th New-York Volunteers, Oct. 4, 1862; Col. Solomon Meredith, of the 19th Indiana Volunteers, Oct. 6, 1862; Maj. George L. Andrews, of the 7th U. S. I., Colonel of the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers, Nov. 10, 1862.

To rank as Brigadier Generals of Volunteers from Nov. 29, 1862:—Col. James Barnes, of the 18th Massachusetts Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. Egbert B. Brown, of the Missouri and State Militia; Capt. Rosslyn B. Agnes, of the 5th U. S. Artillery; Col. Jacob Autmen, of the 24th Ohio Volunteers; Stephen G. Champlin, of Michigan; M. M. Croker, of Iowa, Colonel of the 13th Iowa Volunteers; Richard Arnold, of Rhode Island, Captain of the 5th U. S. Artillery; Col. Wm. Dwight, of the 70th New-York Volunteers; Col. G. W. Deitzler, of Kansas; Col. C. C. Dodge, of the 1st New-York Mounted Rifles; Col. Hush B. Ewing, of the 30th Ohio Volunteers; Col. S. T. Gerrard, of the 3d Kentucky Volunteers; Col. Charles A. Heckman, of the 9th New-Jersey Volunteers; Capt. Wm. B. Hazen, of the 8th U. S. Infantry, Colonel of the 41st Ohio Volunteers; Col. E. W. Hincks, of the 19th Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. Edward Harland, of the 8th Connecticut Volunteers; Col. Wm. Harrow, of the 14th Indiana Volunteers; Capt. Lewis C. Hunt, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, Colonel of the 92d New-York Volunteers; Col. Waldemier Kszizanowski, of the 58th New-York Volunteers; Col. Albert L. Lee, of the 7th Kansas Cavalry; Col. W. C. M. McLean, of the 75th Ohio Volunteers; Col. James W. McMellan, of the 21st Indiana Volunteers; Capt. James, Samuel G. Morton, of the Engineer Corps; Col. George J. McGinnis, of the 11th Indiana Volunteers; Col. C. L. Matthies, of the 5th Iowa Cavalry; Maj. David A. Russell, 8th U. S. Infantry, Colonel of the 7th Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. Thomas H. Ruger, of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers; Maj. Geo. C. Strong, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and First Lieutenant in Ordnance Department; Col. Robert O. Tyler, of the 1st Connecticut Artillery; Capt. Frank Wheaton, of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, Colonel of the 2d Rhode Island Volunteers; Maj. Adam J. Slemmer, 16th U. S. Infantry; Maj. David Tillson, Maine Artillery; Col. George D. Wagner, 15th Indiana Volunteers; Col. Joseph D. Webster, 1st Illinois Artillery; Col. S. K. Zook, 57th New-York Volunteers; Col. John H. McNeill, Missouri State Militia; Maj. John H. King, 15th U. S. Infantry; R. A. Buckland, of Ohio; Col. Samuel Beatty, 19th Ohio Volunteers; Col. Charles R. Graham, 74th New-York Volunteers; Col. Edward H. Dobson, 13th Kentucky Volunteers; Col. M. D. Leggett, 79th Ohio Volunteers; Col. Mason Brayman, 29th Illinois Volunteers; Col. Josept T. Knipe, 46th Pennsylvania; Col. John S. Mason, of the 4th Ohio Volunteers, and Captain in the 11th U. S. Infantry; Capt. Thomas H. Neill, 5th U. S. Infantry; Col. T. E. G. Ransore, 11th Illinois Volunteers; Col. Wm. Van Dever, 9th Iowa; Col. Wm. P. Carlin, 38th Illinois; Col. Thomas A. Rowley, 102d Pennsylvania, and Col. Lysander Cutler, 6th Wisconsin Regiment.

REBELS IN THE VALLEY.

A strong force of rebels were at Luray recently, and the military authorities at Winchester are of opinion that they are moving upon that place.

GEN. FREMONT BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Maj.-Gen. FREMONT was this morning before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

COLLECTOR APPOINTED.

SAMUEL P. ALLEN, editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twentieth District of New-York, in the place of the nominee who was rejected by the Senate. The nomination was confirmed without the customary reference to a Committee. The appointment of Mr. ALLEN was asked for by FREEMAN CLARKE, Member of Congress Elect, and by Senators HARRIS and MORGAN.

CONSUL APPOINTED.

R. BETTS, of this city, appointed Consul at Ulloa and Truxillo, Honduras, having resigned, L. L. LOMBARD, of Massachusetts, has been nominated by the President to fill the vacancy.

NAVAL.

Acting Assistant Surgeons ROBBINS, RICE and MARVIN had been ordered to the Mississippi squadron.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution having in view the appointment of a Committee on Manufactures, to consist of five members. It lies over under the rule.

Mr. ANTHONY referred to the fact that there were formerly a Committee on Manufactures and a Committee on Agriculture, but both were dropped in 1857. The latter, however, had recently been restored at the instance of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN.) His object now was to revive the Committee on Manufactures. As it seemed to be understood that all the standing Committees would be reorganized at the next session, he would be content with an amendment of the 24th rule so as to provide for a Committee on Manufactures, and allow the appointment of its members to be suspended until the next session.

Executive session.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Another fashionable and crowded house greeted Mr. MARETZEK last evening, when VERDI's "Ballo in Maschera" was performed. The work is a favorite with our public, and has been so ever since its production, invariably attracting the best audiences of the season. Considering that we have not always heard it under the most favorable of circumstances, this popularity augers well for Mr. MARETZEK, whose company gave it last night in a way that, in many respects, has never been equaled. The distribution included nearly all the leading artists of the troupe, with the exception of Signor BELLINI, who is still too much under the weather to sustain his *rôle*. An able and zealous substitute was found in Signor YPOLITO, who sang the aria in the first act with much energy, and in the fourth with artistic feeling, but lacked dramatic force for the situation of the third act. It would be difficult to say to whom the honors of the evening were due. Both Mad. MEDORI and Signor MAZZOLINI were in such superb voice that the house had barely recovered from one outburst of enthusiasm before it was plunged into a fresh one by one or other of these artists. The fine school of Mad. MEDORI, her large voice, and ample command of dramatic intensity and expression, are all superbly displayed in the effective *rôle* of *Amelia*, more particularly in the latter half of the opera where the tribulation of the heroine commence and end. It was apparent that this lady has yet another career before her. Her artistic resources are of the amplest kind, and although her voice is afflicted with a *tremolo* which indicates excessive use, it is yet commanding in power and admirable in quantity. As an actress, too, she is thoroughly good. We have no hesitation in saying, and without qualification, that the third and fourth acts have never been so well rendered in this City.

There is little to be said of Signor MAZZOLINI. Praise expresses itself in very few words. He was simply immense, leaving in this part all other tenors so far in the distance that they are not to be thought of. The *barcarolle* and air of the third act were rendered with a degree of vivacity and easy derision that can only be referred to in terms of unlimited praise, while the serious portions of the *rôle* reflected the same thoroughly-dramatic feeling for sense as well as sound. The character of the *Count* is, indeed, so different in Signor MAZZOLINI's hands that he can hardly be regarded as an acquaintance of the oldest *habitué* of the Academy of Music. A finer performance is not often vouchsafed to the best operatic establishments of Europe.

A *debutante*, Mme. ORTALINI BRIGNOLI, made her *début as Oscar*, the page, and without displaying any great powers, satisfied the audience. The lady was so visibly agitated by the occasion, that we shall await patiently a more favorable opportunity to judge of her ability.

The performance in all respects was one of the best we have had since Mr. MARETZEK left the chair which he now happily reoccupies. It was heartily applauded, and undoubtedly gave satisfaction to an audience that could hardly be larger or more choice.

On Wednesday "Ernani" will be played, when Signor BIACHI, the basso, will make his *dâbut* as *Silva*.

IRVING HALL.—FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.—Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, who for so many months has been the favorite of the concert-going public, will make her farewell appearance to-night—departing for Europe by the steamer of to-morrow. A number of distinguished artists will assist on the occasion, and Mr. GOTTSCHALK—a host in himself—has kindly volunteered to play one of his best pieces in honor of the occasion.

Twenty-second Ward Republican Association.

THE UNION—ITS ASSAILANTS AND DEFENDERS.

Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., delivered a lecture on the above subject last evening, before the "Twenty-second Ward Union Association," at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street. A large audience was present, including a good number of ladies. After prayer by Prof. MATTESON, the speaker was introduced by the President of the Association, MARTIN THATCHER, and commenced his discourse by speaking of the circumstances attending the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Under this benign Constitution, we had grown to be a mighty people, and had been blessed with unexampled prosperity. The old monarchies of Europe had kept a jealous eye upon us, and had prophesied and hoped for our downfall, and as soon as they beheld signs of the rebellion they hailed them with joy. But neither the jealousy and hatred of foreign powers, nor the rebellious spirit of ambitious men in our midst, would be able to effect the destruction of this Government. The Union was the work of God. It was the beacon light hung in the heavens by the Almighty hand as a guide to the nations of the earth, and all hell could not effect its destruction.

There had been unpropitious events in this war, but the Union would survive them all. We were suffering the same trials that all nations had suffered. These were what made a nation strong. We had enjoyed continual sunshine, and had become pampered, and were fast getting corrupt. Had our prosperity continued we should never have known what it was to be a nation. There were people who believed, or pretended to believe, that the Abolitionists had caused this rebellion, just as there were men who believed that the moon was made of green cheese, and that the stars were brass-headed nails stuck in the firmament. Others believed that the election of LINCOLN caused the rebellion, but the truth was the rebellion dated far back of the election of LINCOLN. It was conceived in the brain of JOHN CATALINE CALHOUN, aided by DUFF GREEN, in the time of JACKSON's Administration. The speaker then alluded to the fact that a man named RUFFIN fired the first gun in this rebellion. A more appropriate name could not be conceived of. And as RUFFIN fired the first gun in the commencement of the war, so a man called "VILLAINDIGHEM" was now firing off his popguns in the rear. His also was an appropriate name. He then alluded to TOOMBS and FLOYD, two shining lights among the rebels. He knew FLOYD well, and he was the meanest Baptist that ever was under water. [Laughter.] He was one of these "hard-shell Baptists" who advocated having preachers "who hadn't got any larning." In arguing against college-educated preachers once, FLOYD said, "there were some men who claimed that Paul was a college educated man; but," says he, "it wasn't so, for the Bible tells us that Paul was brought up at the foot of Gammell Hill, and there wasn't any college there." [Great laughter.] The speaker related a large number of anecdotes illustrating the character of leading rebels and their sympathizers in the North, which kept the audience in a continual roar of laughter. He said he had never met with an upright, honest, moral and trustworthy man who sympathized in the least with secession. The speaker closed his discourse of 1¾ hours in length by saying that we were called upon to a great work. It was a great thing to live in this era, and every man had great responsibilities resting upon him. He exhorted his hearers to be true to their trust of perpetuating this free Government to their posterity, and to defend the Government against all assailants whoever they might be, on all occasions and at all times. [Applause.]

The President announced that Union addresses would be delivered before the Association, by distinguished speakers, every two weeks. The speakers at the next meeting would be Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Hon. C. CARTER, of Ohio. [Applause.]

The meeting then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION.

Denunciatory Speeches by Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and Mr. Knapp, of Illinois—Mr. Vallandigham Present.

A large audience assembled at the hall of the Democratic Union Association last evening, for the purpose of listening to a speech by Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio. At 8 o'clock that gentleman, accompanied by others, entered the hall, and, after the applause which greeted him had subsided, was introduced to the meeting by the Chairman, LUKE F. COZZENS.

MR. PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

He commenced by saying that the gentlemen who had addressed them during the past Winter upon the condition of national affairs, said that the people of New-York had passed through the crisis of enthusiasm and through the crisis of military effort, and that they had now reached the crisis of toleration and discussion. Was this true? [Cries of "Yes."] If it was true, we had reached an important period of this generation. If once discussion shall commence, then the work of peace and reconciliation shall have commenced. [Cheers.] The Constitution of the United States guaranteed free speech to every citizen. He proposed to avail himself of that privilege at that time, and should speak very freely. He would not dwell upon the value of the National Union, but took it for granted that they appreciated its glorious benefits. In 1860, less than three years ago, the country was in a state of comparatively profound repose. The effect of the Presidential election had not seemed to penetrate far below the surface of public opinion. The Government retained its virtue, and at the same time its simplicity. The increase of States and Territories had added to its prestige, and the rights of the people were secure. There was freedom from arrests without a warrant and from punishment without conviction. Freedom of speech and of the Press, and security of life and property had been faithfully maintained up to that hour. The State Governments had maintained their dignity and equality. They and the National Government worked harmoniously together. The system of confederation was carried out with success executive. The political contest of that year brought the Republican party into direct antagonism with public opinion. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, (Hisses) and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Chicago, (Hisses) were the founders of that party. They breathed into it the breath of life. The speaker proceeded to denounce the doctrines of that party, and asked, what form of Government is it. [A Voice—"None at all."] Wait, said the speaker, until I get through with my question. What form of Government is it which could excite the people of Massachusetts against their belief as to what is their interest in regard to the question of Slavery? It was despotism. To-day the President of the United States—he did not mean with his own hands but by his minions—arrested people without a warrant, punished them without conviction, suppressed newspapers and understook to raise armies and declare war and suspend the Constitution of the United States. How had all this been brought about? Three acts had been passed by the last Congress which went to centralize power in the hands of the President—the Banking bill, the Immunity bill and Conscription bill. [Groans.] The speaker then dilated upon each of those bill separately. In speaking of the Conscription bill, he asked by what authority Congress made a law of that kind? He considered that it had no right to pass the bill. If a man was enrolled he had one means of escape, and that was by paying the sum of $300.

At this juncture Mr. VALLANDIGHAM entered the hall and was received with prolonged applause.

Mr. PENDLETON concluded by saying that the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise or some similar measures would have prevented the present war. He was in favor of peace, and believed that was the first step toward Union. [Applause.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM then made a few remarks, and concluded by saying that they had heard from Ohio, and to-morrow night would hear from Indiana.

Mr. KNAPP, of Illinois, was the next speaker, and at the conclusion of his speech the meeting dispersed.

It was announced by the Chairman that G. W. VOORHIES, of Indiana, would address the Association to-night.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Judge BARNARD passed sentence upon the following persons previously tried and convicted:

James Murray, for selling obscene pictures—fined $25. The Judge stated to the prisoner that for reasons known only to himself and the District Attorney, and which nobody else had any right to know, he had concluded to be thus lenient in his sentence.

Owen Keefe, for manslaughter in the fourth degree—City prison thirty days.

Catharine Finnell, for petit larceny—penitentiary six months.

Charles Pierson, for grand larceny in stealing $300 from a fellow boarder—State prison two years and six months.

Nathaniel Smith, (colored,) for stealing ten barrels of flour—State Prison four years and six months.

Charles Fisher, for an attempt at burglary in the third degree—State Prison two years and six months.

Catharine Farrell, for robbing Warren J. Chase of $80 at a house of ill fame—State prison two years and one month.

Richard D. Addington, the dentist, who was tried for an assault with intent to kill Charles W. Miller, and found guilty of "assault and battery," was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The prisoner, on being asked the usual question, made a somewhat lengthy and well constructed address to the Court, giving in detail his version of the entire transaction. He said he was first assaulted by two women, one of whom was intoxicated, and by Mr. Miller, who seized him by the throat, and that he only acted in self-defence. He said he was not too old to learn, and he would be much obliged to his Honor if he would inform him how he could have acted under the circumstances any different from what he did. The Judge replied that he was unfortunate in not having any witness in his favor who saw the affray: that there was ground for doubt as to who began the assault, and that the prisoner should have the benefit of those doubts in being discharged from the two other indictments pending against him arising out of the same affair, on one of which the Judge said he had no doubt the prisoner, if tried, would be found guilty of a felony.

The Court then took up the trial of EDWARD MCCORMICK indicted for the murder of HENRY L. WILLIAMS, an officer of the Ninth Precinct Police, on the night of the 13th of October last. H. L. CLINTON and G. S. BEDFORD, Jr., Esqs., appeared for the prisoner, and District-Attorney HALL for the people. It appeared from the testimony that on the night of the homicide, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the report of a pistol, followed by a policeman's alarm rattle, was heard by several citizens living in the vicinity of Charles and Washington streets, and on repairing to the spot, which was near the junction of these two streets, they found the prisoner lying on his back on the sidewalk and the deceased leaning over him, holding the prisoner's right arm by the wrist. The deceased said to the persons who came up, "He has shot me; look out, he has got a pistol." One of the citizens wrenched the pistol out of the prisoner's hand and an officer took him in charge and conducted him to the Station-house, while the deceased was carried to his home. The policeman died before his *ante-mortem* statement could be taken in legal form, so that the origin of the difficulty could not be brought out on the trial. It was proved that the prisoner was much intoxicated when taken into custody, and that on arriving at the Station-house he gave his name as "BARNEY WILLIAMS."

The defense did not call any witnesses, but produced a record of the Court that the prisoner was assaulted in 1860 by a ruffian who was sent to the Penitentiary therefor, and argued that his mind had been in a weak and irritable condition ever since, in consequence of the injuries then received.

At the close of the evidence the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when counsel will sum up the case.

Maine Town Elections.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, March 9.

WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, Republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day by 120 majority.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Monday, March 9.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Biddeford to-day by 230 majority. The Democrats also elected their entire ticket.

LEWISTON, Me., Monday, March 9.

J. B. HAM, Republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, March 9.

At our city election to-day H. DALE, the Union candidate, was chosen Mayor by 521 majority.

The town elections in the State, so far as heard from, have gone 80 Union and 31 Democratic.

The Cherokees Faithful.

St. LOUIS, Monday, March 9.

The Camp Blunt (Arkansas) correspondent of the *Democrat*, under date of the 26th ult., says the Cherokee National Council has just adjourned. This was the same Council that was coerced into the passing of an ordinance of secession by the rebel army. Their first act was to repeal it unanimously. They then passed an act depriving of office in the Nation, and disqualifying all who continued disloyal to the United States Government. They also passed an act abolishing Slavery.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

IΩΔΗΣ.....IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, and all those distressing and afflicting maladies, which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c. Its genuineness as a pure solution, and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished names as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. E. H. Parker, Pro. J. C. Booth, Dr. J. B. C. Smith and others.

$1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

For Coughs and Colds

Take "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Public Speakers and Singers use them for the voice.

Take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores, which are merely emblems of the rottenness within.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second-Hand Safes

FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Mrs. Murray's Dropsy Specific is the only certain remedy for Dropsy ever discovered; never failing to cure if taken as directed. Prepared only by Mrs. J. MURRAY, No. 571 Washington-st., New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Multipedal Truss invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

HUBBARD—CARMAN.—On Monday, March 9, at the Jarvis Hotel, in New-Rochelle, Mr. BENJAMIN T HUBBARD, of Providence, R. I., and Miss DORA CARMAN, of Mott Haven, N. Y.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 8, ROBERT W. ANDREWS, formerly a merchant here and in Mobile, Ala., aged 54 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, James W. Andrews, and his brother-in-law, Joseph Ripley, and of William C. Boardman, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his brother, No. 89 West 44th-st., this day, Tuesday,) the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The body will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

BRITTAN.—On Monday morning, March 9, of diphtheria, AGGIE, eldest daughter of Fred. S. and Agnes S. Brittan, aged 8 years and 35 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 203 Deane-st., Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL.—In West Hoboken, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday, March 8, IRVING S., son of Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., aged 27 years, 9 months and 5 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 8, ELIZA, wife of John Day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 Orchard-st., on Tuesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—In this City, on Monday, March 9, JANE GRAHAM, beloved wife of Wm. De la Montagnie, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 149 Madison-st., on Wednesday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FANNING.—In this City on Monday, March 9, JAMES FANNING A. M., late Associate Principal of the Mount Washington Institute, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 126 West 47th-st. The relatives and friends of the family, together with the professors and students of the Institute, are respectfully invited to attend. Remains to be conveyed on Wednesday morning to James Port, L. I., for interment.

HAYWARD.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 13, of croup, SAMUEL POWELSON, son of Samuel B. and Ann E. Hayward, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

The remains were interred at New-Brunswick, N. J.

Also, at Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 9, of diphtheria, MARY ADELINE, daughter of Samuel B. and Ann E. Hayward, aged 11 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 32 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., at 9½ o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, after which the remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for burial.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

HOWES.—In this City, on Monday, March 9, of inflammation of the brain, CATHERINE MONTEATH, wife of Amos Howes, and daughter of the late George Monteath, of Albany.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 137 West 46th-st., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

HAYS.—In this City, on Monday, March 9, after a short illness, SARAH, widow of John Hays, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles C. Wilcox, No. 148 West Houston-st., on Wednesday, March 11, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rosedale Cemetery, N. J., for interment.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

HASSELL.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, March 7, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Hassell, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 88 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J.

HULL.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 9, MARY P., wife of Henry S. Hull, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 160 East Houston-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

KNOWLTON.—On Monday morning, March 9, ALICE HORTSEN, eldest daughter of George W. and Annie Knowlton, aged 2 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st and 6th av., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

KNOX.—In Germantown, Penn., on Saturday, March 7, LOUISE, wife of Rev. James H. M. Knox, of Germantown, and only child of Burr Wakeman, Esq., of this City.

MOORE.—On Saturday, March 7, Mr. JOSEPH MOORE, in the 1st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Isaac A. Alling, No. 25 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOSEMAN.—At his residence in Portchester, on Sunday, March 8, WILLET MOSEMAN, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church in that place, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. depot at 12¾; returning, leave Portchester at 4 and 6¾.

MCCLURE.—In Milan, Ohio, on Sunday, March 8, ALEXANDER, eldest son of Alexander McClure of this City, aged 50 years.

OSBORN.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, March 5, MARIA JANE, wife of Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, of the John-st. M. E. Church, New-York East Conference, aged 32 years.

POST.—In this City, on Saturday, March 7, 1863, GEORGE D. S. POST, youngest son of Washington Post, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 6 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PRINDLE.—In this City, on Monday, March 9, suddenly, ANN M., second daughter of Ed. E. and the late Anna S. Prindle.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 52 East 37th-st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

RANDELL.—On Saturday, March 7, LYDIA, relict of the late David Randell, aged 74 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, David, Charles, William and George, and son-in-law, Elisha Brooks, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 West 47th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RABINEAU.—In Detroit, Mich., on Monday, March 9, MARY FRANCES, wife of Allen A. Rabineau, and daughter of Christian Zabriskie, of this City, in the 54th year of her age.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 7, CAROLINE H. RUSSELL, wife of Charles H. Russell, and daughter of the late Samuel S. Howland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, March 10, at 4 o'clock, from St Bartholomew's Church.

SEAMAN.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, March 7, after a brief illness, ELLA H., youngest child of C. H. and M. A. Seaman, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, this day, (Tuesday,) March 10, at 1½ o'clock.

"We loved her; yes, no tongue can tell,
How much we loved her and how well;
God loved her, too, and thought it best
To take her home to be at rest."

WHITE.—On Monday morning, March 9, of scar

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Thirteenth Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held in the lower Lecture-room of the College building this evening, at 8 o'clock. The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Prof. HENRY G. COX, M. D. J. H. THOMPSON, a member of the Class, will address the graduates. The medical profession and the public generally are invited to attend.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Well-executed counterfeit $3 bills on the Hudson River Bank of Hudson, N. Y., were extensively circulated in this City yesterday afternoon. The notes are new, and from their good appearance many good judges of money would naturally be deceived by them. The telegraph was put into operation, and the patrolmen throughout this City and Brooklyn promptly notified the shopkeepers of the attempted fraud.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The March term of the King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday, before Judge SCROGHAM and Justices EMMONS and HOYT. The list of Grand Jurors was called, and the following gentlemen were impanneled: Stedman Wright, foreman; Horatio Squires, Wm. Pratt, Julius Tower, C. D. Willets, C. F. Sanger, Aaron A. Claflin, Chester Bedell, J. W. Miller, H. W. Marsh, James Merrett, John C. Barnes, Simeon Nichols, James G. Reed, H. Plumber, Samuel Osman, J. D. Burdick. The case of THOS. MCLAUGHLIN and daughter, jointly indicted on the charge of causing the death of Mrs. CECELIA MCLAUGHLIN, some weeks since, will probably be brought up for trial next week. The trial of REGKERT, indicted for the murder of FELLNER, the diamond merchant, will not take place this term, in consequence of the absence of material witnesses for the prosecution.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met last evening, but transacted very little business of importance. The Committee on the Eastern District Armory presented two reports recommending the selection of different sites for the erection of a suitable building. The subject was laid over for one week. The Mayor sent in a communication calling attention to the fact, that the lease of the Grand and Houston-street Ferry was about expiring, and recommending some action with the view of securing better accommodations for passengers, under the next lessees. The matter was referred to the Aldermen of the Eastern District. The salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board was fixed at $25 per month; that of the messenger at $600 per year, and that of the keeper of Washington Park at $500 per year. Some routine business was transacted and the Board adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

EXTENSION OF A HORSE RAILROAD.—The Hoboken and Weehawken Horse Railroad Company have recently entered into an agreement with the residents of Guttenberg, North Hoboken, Dallytown, &c., to extend their railroad from the summit of Union Hill to Guttenberg. The proposed extension will cost about $30,000, and it is expected the track will be laid, and the cars running, in about three months. The Company will apply to the Legislature for an enactment allowing them to run dummy engines over the proposed new road.

THE STEAMER KARNAK.—This steamer, formerly belonging to the Cunard line, which ran on the rocks a few months ago, near Nassau, and was supposed to have been damaged beyond repair, was purchased by an enterprising Yankee for the sum of $800. She was got off, and steamed to Jersey City with her engines, and is now on the dry-dock for repairs. The hull is found to be but slightly injured, and it is estimated that she is worth from $80,000 to $100,000.

SALE OF NEW-JERSEY STATE BONDS.—The State Treasurer of New-Jersey announces that bids for State bonds to the amount of $200,000 will be received at the State House, Trenton, until the 19th inst. The bonds, with coupons attached, will be of the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, and registered bonds of the denomination of $1,000.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—Mr. PETER LE CAUTE, a Frenchman, about 68 years of age, was choked to death while dining, on Sunday, at OTTO's saloon, No. 22 Fair-street, Newark, by a piece of meat, which lodged in the epiglottis, closing the entrance to the lungs.

THE CASE OF LEWIS, THE MURDERER—WRIT OF ERROR DENIED.—The Chancellor of New-Jersey has denied the writ of error applied for by the counsel of CHARLES LEWIS, now under sentence of death, in the Mercer County jail, for the murder of JAMES ROWAND of Princeton.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.—Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, Bishop of New-Jersey, visited Grace Church, Newark, on Sunday morning, confirming fifteen persons, and the House of Prayer in the evening, when fourteen candidates were confirmed.

REPORT OF INTERMENTS, NEWARK.—The report of interments in Newark, for the week ending March 8, shows: Men, 2; boys, 7; women, 6; girls, 15—total, 30; of whom 22 were of children under 10.

THE PEACE RESOLUTIONS.—The resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations of the New-Jersey Legislature, will be taken up to-day in the Assembly. An animated debate is expected.

United States Christian Commission—Cash Acknowledgments of the New-York Committee to March 7, 1863.

Previously acknowledged, $8,710 01; Rev. John Lloyd, Weatherley, Penn, $5; Horace Gray, $250; Wm. H. Jackson, $12 66; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., $50; Charles B. Hart, $25; J. F. Cole, $50; Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, $25; F. W. D., $20; a Friend, $20; a friend, $10; John Maver, $5; Jane Davis, $5; S. Newton, $5; a Friend, per A. R., $50; John Jay, for stores only, $25; Cash, $1; Jacob Brower, $20; Henry Oothout, $100; a gentleman in Panama, through F. Hicks, $2; Isaac McGay, $25; L'spenard Stewart, $100; Cash, $5; B. R. McIlvaine, $50; Geo. Petit, Fabius, Onondago Co., N. Y., $5; R. A. Brick, $125; Delia Perry, Southport, Conn., $20; Thomas McMullen, $25. Total, $9,745 67.

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, 59 Wall-street.

The New Gunboat Chicopee.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, March 9.

The steamer *Alert*, from Boston for New-York, with the new side-wheel gunboat *Chicopee*, of eight guns, in tow, put into Newport this afternoon, on account of head wind.

Municipal Election in Belfast, Me.

BELFAST, Monday, March 9.

At the municipal election held to-day, Hon. ALBERT G. JEWETT, the Union candidate, was elected mayor.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... TUESDAY, March 10.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Barbados Feb. 21, Martinique 23d, St. Kitts 24th, and St. Thomas 25th, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Clarence, (Br., of Fleetwood,) Jackson, Bermuda Feb. 28, in ballast to order.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland, Me.,) Pettingill, Neuvitas Feb. 26, with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Resolute, Grag, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 24, with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Fournier, Demarara Feb. 20, with sugar, etc., to J. Eneas.

Schr. Fleetwood, Cathcart, Parz Feb. 13, with rubber sheets to James Bishop & Co. Had very heavy weather most of the passage.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Thomas Owen, from Neuvitas Feb. 26, and the bark Mayflower, from Barbados Feb. 21, Martinique 23d, St. Kitts 24th, and St. Thomas 25th, report having heard of no privateers at either of the above ports.

Capt. Gray, of the brig Resolute, from Ponce, P. R., Feb. 24, heard of no privateers having been around the Island of Porto Rico.

Spoken, &c.

Alabama—U. S. gunboat, off Martinique Feb. 24, bnd. in.

C. Nichols—bark, from Callao, for Boston, March 7, lat. 28 20, lon. 83 40.

Windward—ship, from San Francisco for New-York, Feb. 28, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas Feb. 26, bark John Ankrews, disc'g.; brigs Calmuck, for New-York in 2 ds; Pedro Sanchez, Dolz, wtg. cargo; Wm. A. Dresser, disc'g.

At Barbados Feb. 21, bark N. H. Gastone, hence, wtg. orders; ship ——, of Boston, with a cargo of guano, just arrived.

At Martinique Feb. 23, and St. Kitts Feb. 24, no Am. vessels.

At St. Thomas Feb. 26, U. S. Ship Shepherd Knapp, The U. S. steamer Vanderbilt sld. Feb. 23 on a cruise.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 24 brigs Scotland, Francis, from Barbados for New-York in 10 ds.; Black Hawk, McLoud, for do. in 8 ds.; schrs. Maria Hall, Bartlett, from Boston; Lauro T. Holmes, Cook, for New-Haven in 18 ds.; Cornelius, for New-York in 10 ds.; Belle, from St. Thomas,

THIRD EDITION.

TUESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 10, 1863.

$3,500 U. S. 6s, '67, Reg	103	50 Penn Coal Co	122
31,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	99⅞	100 N. Y. Cen. R	b30. 118⅝
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	101⅜	300 do	118
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup	95¼	100 do	118⅛
16,500 Treas. 7.3.10 p. ct. Notes, Oct. & Ap	105⅜	1500 Erie Railway	78⅜
30,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	98⅞	800 do	78⅝
10,000 U. S. D. Nts	102	500 do	b30 78⅝
10,000 do	101⅞	200 do	b10 78⅝
10,000 do	101⅜	50 do	b60 78⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	61⅜	50 Erie Railway P. b	10. 100⅜
15,000 N. C. St. 6s	80	124 do	100⅜
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	62	150 do	100⅞
20,000 do	62¾	100 do	b10. 101
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	68	500 Hud. Riv. R	97
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s	118	50 do	s30 97
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76	124	5 do	97⅜
2,000 do	124⅜	1000 Harlem R. Prfd	86
6,000 N. Y. C. 7s, Conv.	126	100 do	85⅝
6,000 Erie 1st M. B	122	400 do	85⅞
3,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83	117⅜	200 do	s10 85⅜
3,000 Erie 4th M. Bs	111⅜	500 do	85
1,000 Harlem R. 1st M	116	500 do	85
2,000 Mich. C. 8s, Con. 1st M. S. F. B	130	700 do	s30 85
6,000 C., B. & Q. 8s	128	600 do	s15 85
5,000 Mich. So. S. F	112⅜	100 Reading R	91
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	128	10 Norwich & W. R	80¾
1,000 do	129	900 Mich. S. & N. I. R	61
2,500 do	130	350 do	60⅜
5,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B	80	150 do	s30 60⅜
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st P	71¾	100 do	60⅞
2,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1st m	110	300 Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. R	63⅛
4,000 Clev. & P. 4th m	80	200 do	63¼
5,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st B	111	200 Mich. Cen. R	100
10 Bank of N. Y	112⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30. 107
5 Bank of America	113⅜	100 do	107⅜
10 North River Bank	95	50 do	107⅝
35 Bank of Commerce	92⅜	50 do	b30 108
33 Am. Ex. Bank	93	50 do	107⅞
20 Imp. & Traders' Bk	101	500 do	108
60,500 Amer. Gold	161	50 Ill. Central R. S.	s60 92
30,000 do	161¼	50 do	s60 92⅛
50,000 do	161⅜	300 do	92⅜
25,000 do	161⅝	1000 Ill. Cen. C. B. S	75
70,000 do	162	100 Clev. & Pitts R	69⅜
30,000 do	162⅛	308 do	70
70,000 do	162⅜	35 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	101
120,000 do	162⅜	400 Clev. & Tol. Rd	91⅜
100,000 do	163	100 do	s30 94⅜
30,000 do	162⅞	650 Chic. & R. I. R	93
100 Cum. Coal Prf	19⅛	100 do	s30 93
150 do	19	100 Chic., B. & Q. R	108¾
100 do	s30 19	50 do	108⅝
450 Quicksilver M. Co	60	250 do	109
700 do	59⅜	20 Mil. & P. du C. R	38⅜
1500 Harlem R	39⅜	100 do	39
200 do	b30 39⅜	5 M. & P. du C. 1st pf.	108
13 Pacific M. S. Co	179⅜	8 do	110
10 do	179⅛	100 Alt. & T. H	34
350 do	179⅝	50 do	33⅜
50 do	b10. 180	100 Chi. & Alton R	65
825 do	180	5 Chi. & Alt. Pref	86
100 do	180¼	69 Cin. Ham. & D. R	135
100 do	b15. 180⅜	46 Col. & Xenia R	150

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

A Battle Imminent at Spring Hill.

A Formidable Force Sent Against the Rebels.

RUMORED DEFEAT OF VAN DORN

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 10.

A special dispatch from Franklin, Tenn., says a large force of artillery, infantry and cavalry, moved yesterday against the enemy posted at Spring Hill. If the rebels make a stand there will be a heavy engagement, as it is the determination that COBURN'S disaster at Thompson's Station shall be retrieved.

A special dispatch from another source, from Murfreesboro, says a report reached there yesterday that VAN DORN'S rebel force had been defeated and a greater portion of them captured.

Gen. ROSECRANS has ordered that all persons whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and whose sympathies and connections are such that they cannot give assurance of their loyalty, will hold themselves in readiness to go South of our lines within ten days.

LATE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.

Confiscation of the Estates of Hon. John Slidell.

Gen. Banks Preparing for a Forward Movement.

The steamship *Roanoke*, from New-Orleans March 1 and Havana March 5, arrived at this port this morning.

All the appearances indicated that the forward movement of Gen. BANKS' forces, so long imminent, was about to commence. It was expected that it would be inaugurated within two or three days after the departure of the *Roanoke*, and the intimations which we have already had through rebel sources to this effect are, therefore, in all probability, well founded.

The estates of Hon. JOHN SLIDELL have been confiscated, as appears from the following article in the *Era*, of Feb. 28:

The first case that has come up in this city regularly under the Confiscation act, was brought before the Provisional Court yesterday by Mr. LAMONT, the vigilant Prosecuting Attorney, who filed an information against JOHN SLIDELL, for the seizure of his property, and calling for its confiscation, under the act of Congress declaring the property of rebels forfeit to the Government.

The information, after setting forth the authority on which it is based, to wit, the acts of Congress; and that JOHN SLIDELL is at present in rebellion against the Government, and in the service of the so-called Confederate States, as Minister or Commissioner to France, proceeds to denounce his property as forfeited and subject to confiscation for the support of the army engaged in putting down the rebellion, and asks for its seizure and sale, after due proceedings, according to law.

The schedule of the property, as furnished to the attorney by the Quartermaster's Deparment, covers three sheets of foolscap. It consists entirely of real estate—houses and lots, scattered all over the city, the estimated value of which is about $230,000. The information was ordered to be filed and the matter will come up for adjudication at an early day.

Considerable interest will be taken in this case, as it is the first that has been instituted, and the party against whom it is brought is one of the leaders of the rebellion—if he was not indeed the very head and front of the offending.

In a community where he is so well known it is scarcely necessary that we should speak of either the public or private history of JOHN SLIDELL—or King John, the title by which he is better known. He had long represented Louisiana in the Senate of the United States, was a wily politician, and the most unpopular and most bitterly hated man in New-Orleans. SLIDELL was mainly instrumental in precipitating the rebellion, and retained his seat in the United States Senate till after the secession of the State. The rebellion broke out, and he became the principal adviser of DAVIS and his Cabinet.

After the return of YANCEY & Co. from their unsuccessful peregrinations in Europe, the well-known wily ways of SLIDELL recommended him as a fit representative at Paris of the rebel Government. His departure for Europe, capture on the *Trent* by Commodore WILKES, and final surrender to the demand of the British Government, are matters of such recent occurrence, it is unnecessary to say more of them at present. A more fit object to strike the first blow at under the Confiscation act could scarcely have been found. He was considered one of the wealthiest men in Louisiana; but he never spent much of his time here, and his most valuable property is in other sections of the country, or in Europe—where his money and person are now in security.

The Purser of the *Roanoke* has our thanks for prompt delivery of papers.

THE DEPARTMENT OF OHIO.

The Covington Bridge—Maj.-Gen. Cox to Supersede Gen. Wright.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 10.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce last evening, by a vote of nearly three to one, voted in favor of lowering the Cincinnati and Covington Bridge to one hundred feet above low water mark.

Maj.-Gen. Cox, now of the Army of the Kanawha, will in a few days supersede Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT, of the Department of Ohio.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Items in the Appropriation Bill.

Organization of the Signal Corps.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 10.

The following items are included in the Civil Appropriation Act:

For the Mississippi Squadron, building, repairs, equipment and machinery, $3,800,000. Increased on the cost of material, $580,000. Completion of the armor-clad vessels, $4,500,000. For the contingent fund of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for 1862–3, $300,000. For deficiencies of appropriation in Navy Department for the fiscal year ending 13th June, 1863 as follows, viz.; For increase and repairs of the navy, completion of side-wheel steamers, hulls, equipments, and machinery, $2,800,000. Completion of screw-steamer, hulls, equipment, and machinery, $1,000,000. The purchase of large steamers, $2,600,000. The purchase of small steamers and tug-boats, $750,000 For repairs of steam machinery, $1,950,000. For instituting and conducting experiments for testing various methods of working steam expansively, $20,000.

The President is authorized to cause to be struck from the dies recently prepared at the United States Mint, for that purpose, "Medals of Honor," additional to those authorized by the Act of July 12, 1862, and present the same to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, as have most distinguished, or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action, and $20,000 are appropriated to defray the expenses of the same.

The Signal corps is to be organized as follows: One chief signal officer, a Colonel, who shall be Signal Officer of the Army; one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors, who shall be inspectors; and for each army corps or military department, one Captain and as many Lieutenants, not exceeding eight, as the President may deem necessary—to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of similar grades, and for each officer of the Signal Corps, there may be enlisted or detailed one Sergeant and six privates, who shall receive the pay of similar grades of Engineer soldiers, provided no officer or enlisted man shall be allowed to serve in the Signal Corps until he shall be examined and approved by a Military Board, to be convened for that purpose by the Secretary of War.

FROM ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 10.

The following bills were reported favorably from the Committees:

A bill to support a training school for teachers at Oswego.

A majority report to amend the Revised Statutes so as to enable the qualified electors now in the service of the United States to vote in certain elections.

Mr. CORNELL stated that he should at an early day present a minority report.

BILLS NOTICED.

One by Mr. MURPHY, to improve Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn.

One by Mr. SMITH, relative to the Brooklyn Central Jamaica Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SANFORD, for the protection and improvement of the St. Regis Indians.

By Mr. FOLGER, to provide additional means for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the State. The bill was drawn under the auspices of Drs. SWINBURN and WILLARD, whose experience on the battle-field makes them familiar with the subject. It provides that the Governor appoint three State agents, who, with the consent of the War Department, shall attend to the removal of sick and wounded soldiers to their homes; to ascertain the names and condition of all patients belonging to the State in hospitals within limits designated by the Governor, keep a register of the same, furnish information, make inquiries, facilitate the removal of bodies of deceased soldiers to their friends, act in conjunction with the surgeons named in the bill. It provides for the appointment of from two to six surgeons, on the recommendation of a committee composed of Drs. WILLARD PARKER, New-York; DANIEL P. RUSSELL, Utica; JAMES THORN, Troy; EDWARD H. PARKER, Poughkeepsie. The duties of the surgeons would be to visit the United States hospitals within the limits designated by the Governor, ascertain the necessities of the sick and wounded soldiers of the State, and provide for the same as far as may be consistent with the general regulations of such hospitals; to have at their disposal stretchers, hospital nourishment, and such appliances as are necessary for the care, comfort and removal of the wounded soldiers immediately after battle; to act advisorily with Army Surgeons, &c.; make reports to the Governor, Surgeon-General of this State, and of the United States, and receive salaries as fixed by the Governor and Committee above named.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Washington Life Insurance Company.

To amend the act to provide for the incorporation of religious Societies, so as to allow Bishops and Priests of Roman Catholic Churches to hold the property of Churches. Ayes, 20; Noes, 5. Negative votes, Messrs. Angel, Bell, Hutchinson, Low, Tobey.

The bill relative to the lands devised by BENJAMIN TOWNSEND.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The General Assessment law was taken up. A long debate ensued.

A Blockade-Runner Chased.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, March 10.

A Bermuda paper, of the 25th ult., notices the arrival at St. George of the neutral British steamer *Cornubia*, from Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of cotton and tobacco. The *Cornubia* reports having been hotly chased by four of the Federal blockading fleet, but escaped by superior fleetness.

Weather Reports—MARCH, 10.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 28°; wind west—clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 39°; wind southeast—clear.

FORTRESS MONROE.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 43°; barometer, 30.250; wind northeast—raining.

HALIFAX, N. S.—At 10 A. M., thermometer, 32°; wind northwest—clear.

PORTLAND, Me.—At 10 A.M., thermometer, 33°; wind west—clear.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 10 A. M., thermometer, 29; wind west—clear.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At 10 A. M., thermometer, 30°; wind northwest—cloudy.

NEW-YORK.—At 10 A. M., thermometer, 36°; wind west—cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—At 10 A. M., thermometer, 39°; wind north northeast—cloudy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At 10 A. M., thermometer, 46°; wind northeast—cloudy.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 10, 1863—2 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 57 bbls. Ashes, 7,872 bbls. Flour, 109 bbls. and 2,035 bags Corn Meal, 643 bushels Wheat, 723 bushels Corn, 860 bushels Rye, 6,350 bushels Oats, 125 bushels Malt, 8,921 pkgs. Provisions, and 602 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand, and 50 bbls. have been sold at $8 75@$8 87½; Pearls have been dull and nominal at about $9 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in more demand, and is quoted up to 66c.@67c. for Middlings. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In view of the rise in Gold and Exchange, to-day, the demand for State and Western Flour has been decidedly brisker and prices of low and medium brands have advanced 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 19,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$7 20; poor to choice extra State at $7 15@$7 75, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 65@$7 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 90 @$7 20
Extra State	7 15 @ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 25 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 65 @ 7 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 85 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 75 @ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 75 @10 25

Southern Flour is in more demand, at firmer rates; sales 1,600 bbls., at $7 55@$8 00 for poor to good superfine; $8 05@$9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 45@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing rather better; sales 950 bbls. Extra, at $7 75@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $5 60@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, $4 90@$5 for MARAN's Calorie and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, but at prices which have not been satisfactory to holders, who are claiming an advance of 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel; hence business has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 90@$1 95; Amber do. at $1 78@$1 81; Red do. at $1 70@$1 75; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 67@$1 70; Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 68; Chicago Spring at $1 40@$1 60; and Amber Jersey, at $1 78@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn is in more demand and is firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 54,000 bushels, at 93c.@96c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 91c.@93½c. for Eastern, do.; 82c.@90c. for Unsound, and 97c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 08@$1 11, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 80c.@81½c., Western at 80c.@82c., State at 81c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Barley is inquired for, at $1 40@$1 60 ₱ bushel; sales, 2,700 bushels.

The business in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BULL reviews thus: "Since the date of my last report there has been quite a panic among the dealers in Gold, which has unsettled the rate for Sterling Exchange, and the export business has been greatly restricted for all descriptions of Breadstuffs. The home trade for Flour has felt the effect, and the purchases have been light and only for the wants of the day. Prices are unsettled and fluctuate daily, and our quotations show a material decline, more particularly on shipping brands. At yesterday's Produce Exchange there was a slight reaction for the better. For the choice kinds of Amber Winter and Spring Wheat there is a good demand, and prices are well maintained. Those descriptions being scarce and firmly held, whilst the inferior qualities are more plenty and not so saleable at asking rates. The stock in store of Prime is now quite light, and holders are not ready sellers, the general impression here, and at the West, being in favor of high prices throughout the Spring. For Indian Corn the demand is good, and with the scarcity of Sound Shipping quality, the market value has changed, but little Northern Rye is scarce and prices are nominal. Jersey is more plenty. The Export Clearances from this port, for the fortnight, foot up, to Great Britain and Ireland, 43,290 bbls. Flour, 305,446 bushels Wheat, 321,496 bushels Corn, 1,000 bbls. Corn Meal; to Havre, 100 bbls. Flour, 28,594 bushels Wheat; to Bordeaux, 23,173 bushels Wheat; to the Continent, 1,282 bbls. Flour, 32,360 bushels Wheat, 11,796 bushels Corn, 27,278 bushels Rye; to Gibraltar, 3,230 bushels Flour; to Portugal, 2,229 bbls. Flour, 4,041 bushels Wheat; to Brazil, 4,643 bbls. Flour; to Mexico, 2,417 bbls. Flour, 1,829 bushels Corn; to China, 889 bbls. Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1862.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Mch. 6, '63	628,114	13,811,601	4,357,839
New-Orleans	—, '63	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Feb. 27, '63	57,010	689,478	50,332
Baltimore	Feb. 27, '63	24,204	269,369	122,843
Boston	Feb. 28, '63	18,124	—	16,088
Other Ports	Feb. 20, '63	51,433	739,751	—
Total		778,885	15,510,199	4,547,102
To about same period, 1862		1,422,264	12,864,097	7,554,728
To about same period, 1861		1,490,395	14,281,857	3,914,556
To about same period, 1860		200,156	830,036	26,338

To the Continent:

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New-York	Feb. 24, '63	74,923	951,837	40,530	118,673
Other Ports	Latest dates	5,131	—	1,667	—

HAY—North River continues in fair demand to-day, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are more sought after, at 21c.@27c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

OILS—Have been in moderate request to-day, and generally quoted quite firm, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Winter do. at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Refined Winter Sperm at $2 15@$2 25; Linseed at $1 75@$1 77; No. 1 Lard Oil at 95c.@$1; Olive, $1 70; Petroleum, 40c.@42½c. for refined, and 22c.@23c. for Crude, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Were less active in Providence last week. Most of the sales were made in the early part of the week. The total sales were 38,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 9,000 pieces, 60x64, at 16⅛c., cash; 8,000 pieces, 60x64, at 18⅛c., cash; 21,000 pieces, 64x64, at 19c., cash, per yard. At the close, the latter could be bought at 18⅛c., cash, per yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at firmer prices. sales have been made of 1,300 bbls., at $14 62½@$14 75 for old Mess, $16 75@$17 for new Mess; $16 50@$18 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; and $11 75@$14 for old and new Prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 7¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders. ₱ lb. Bacon is in active request at 7¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Sales, 1,100 boxes. Lard is brisker and firmer; sales, 3,300 tcs. and bbls., at 11c.@12c., ₱ lb. Beef is attracting more attention; sales since our last, 300 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$13 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 ₱ bbl.; Butter is in good request, at 17c.@23c. for poor to choice Western, and 24c.@28c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in pretty active demand at 12c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been in more demand, and sales have been reported of 800 bags, at from 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 145,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@13c., and 125 tcs. Grease, at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active to-day: sales, 300 bbls. State, at 47c.; 450 bbls. Western, at 48c.@49c.; and 100 bbls. E. and D., at 50c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—In Providence, sales were made of 77,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 90c.; 30,000 do. Pulled, at 90c.@94c.; 119,800 do. Foreign, at 34c.@47½c., ₱ lb. The Rochester *Union*, of the 6th inst., says: "The largest wool sale we have heard of this year has just taken place in this city. Messrs. E. M. PARSONS, SAMUEL WILDER and F. GORTON, have sold their stock of Wool, amounting to $204,000, to an English house, and are now engaged in delivery. The price, it stated, would give little idea of the sale, unless the quality was distinctly understood."

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 10.

FLOUR quiet; Ohio Extra, $7 75. WHEAT advancing; Red advanced 2c.; White unchanged. CORN steady and in fair demand. WHISKY dull, at 50c.@50½c. GROCERIES quiet, but firm.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 10.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Bark Romance, Duncan, Philadelphia.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (Br.,) Tilley, Trinidad, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Forest King, Briggs, Philadelphia. J. R. Dow; Jesse Williamson, Wipsmore, Philadelphia. Baker & Dayton; Pocahontas, Berry, Philadelphia. J. W. McKee; Maria Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington. J. W. McKee; Charles McD., Baker, York River. F. B. Chase & Co.; Stag, (Br.,) Gould, Funchal, E. R. Ware & Co.

Sloop Ranger, Delyroff, New-Haven, Briggs & Co.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamship Roanoke, Thompson, New-Orleans March 1, and Havana March 5, with cotton, sugar and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. In lat. 30 48, lon. 79 46, signalized the Am. ship Jennie Eastman, bnd. N.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Cynner.

Ship Windward, (of New-Bedford,) Smith, San Francisco Nov. 20, with mdse. to W. T. Coleman & Co. Had very light winds off Cape Horn.

U. S. transport ship Lucinda, (of Bath.) Smith, New-Orleans 16 ds., with old iron to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Arthur Pardew, (Br., of Plymouth, Eng.) Davis, Algoa Bay Jan. 9, and St. Helena Jan. 23, with wool to Napier & Welsford.

Bark Nonantum, (of Boston.) Edwards, New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Crocker Wood & Co.

Brig Prince Alfred, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.) Isatt, Nassau, N. P., March 2 with cotton, resin and turpentine to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Elba, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.) Beckwith, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Alma, (Br., of Nassau.) Fode, Truxillo Feb. 26, with hides to Leaycroft & Co. Left no Am. vessels

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Hunter, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. W. H. Dennis, Lowell, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Tenney, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

BELOW—Brig Alectra, Callison, from New-Orleans.

WIND—This morning from W., light.

Sailed.

Ships John J. Boyd, Hilton Andrews, Willey, William Frothingham, Deutschland, Catharine, George Hurlbut, Linda, Delphin Rust.

Barks Greyhound, Talter, Ellen Morris, Crink, Urania, Princess Alexandria.

Brigs Jane, Bluenose, M. E. Ladd, Abby Thaxter, T. B. Watson, Esquimaux, Regina, Balcheler, C. W. Ring, Richmond, G. Leonard, Perry, (U. S.)

Schooners S. C. Campbell, O. Ward, Adelaide, Abby Forrest, and 50 others.

Miscellaneous.

The British vessels in port are dressed with colors today, on account of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which was announced to come off on the 10th March.

Spoken, &c.

Golden Horn—ship, from London, Feb. 10, lat. 15 03 S., lon. 30 1. W.

G. D. King—schr., from Machias for Cardenas, Feb. 27, lat. 26 50, lon. 70.

Maria—schr., hence, for Para, March 8, lat. 38 12, lon. 70 60.

Shatemuc—ship, Pynard, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, March 6, lat. 39 20, lon. 72 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Algoa Bay, Jan. 9, ships Good Hope, for Boston, ldg.; Nonpareil, wtg. charter.

At St. Helena Jan. 23, wh. bark Osceola, of and for New-Bedford, from South Atlantic, with 1,040 sperm, put in for medical advice.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE PREmisses of the subscriber, on the 25th or 26th February, a case of dry-goods, containing ¾ black Crepe Meteks, ¾ black Barege Hernani, 6-4 black Barege, all known as ladies mourning dress goods. One hundred dollars reward will be paid for the recovery of the same. JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

FOUND—IN A SALOON, ABOUT A WEEK AGO, A package containing seemingly wearing apparel. The owner can obtain it by calling at No. 1,115 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO. 3.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin st., New-York, and most other medicine venders.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerieus, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their private circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years practice he has cured more cases of secret Diseases and wrong Treatment than all others combined. You can and will be cured in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

MAD. RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 273½ Chambers-st. and No. 4 Hudson-st., New-York, and also can be obtained at No. 2 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,821 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 5 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. Porter, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal.*]

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for Young Men," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 2 th-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book or gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been eventually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing very information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canadas. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 161 6th avenue, opposite 13th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual flood—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. Ah! those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

RSWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPsia. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Dividend-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 20 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2, silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 4.
AFRICA, MOODIE, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, April 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

HIBERNIAN,

Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, March 14.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship

AMERICA or ILLINOIS

will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,

at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863,

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,

No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,

M. S. K. THORNE,

will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR

BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP FAH-KEE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....March 21
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....March 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin.....$80|Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.... 85|Steerage to London.... 35 50
First cabin to Paris..... 95|Steerage to Paris..... 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.. 80|Steerage to Hamburg 37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $1 5. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP "KEDAR." E. M. HOCKLEY, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf at Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $80, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency, including provisions, but without wines or liquors which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2: SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 202 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:20 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st. E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A large room, with board, in a private family, where no other boarders are taken, somewhere in the vicinity of Broadway; the best of reference given. Address E. D. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office stating full particulars.

AT NO 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suite a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING TAKEN the house No. 107 6th-st., would invite the attention of a party of gentlemen or a family who desire to make a permanent arrangement. Those preferred who would furnish their apartments.

WANTED—FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND August, board in a private family, residing either in Westchester, Pelham, or near New-Rochelle, for a gentleman and wife, two servants and two horses. Address Box No. 2,005, Post-office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st. References exchanged.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted, and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHlets and Libraries bought for cash at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

10 lots north side 52d-st., between 6th and 9th avs.
10 lots south side 51st-st., in the rear of above.
House and lot No. 196 Prince-st.
House and lot east side 3d-av., 50 feet north of 23d-st.
House and lot No. 14 Wooster-st., between Canal and Grand sts.
House and lot No. 14 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
House and lot No. 173 West 48th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, (late with A. H. MULLER.)

FIFTEEN LOTS,

ON TENTH-AV., THIRTY-EIGHTH, FIFTY-FIRST, FIFTY-FIFTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREETS.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1863, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

38TH-STREET—1 lot, north side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.
10TH-AVENUE—1 lot, west side, 50 feet 5 inches north of 54th-st.
10TH-AVENUE—2 lots, east side, 60 feet 5 inches south of 55th-st.
51ST-STREET—2 lots, north side, 475 feet east of 11th-av.
55TH-STREET—1 lot, north side, 150 feet east of 7th-av.
109TH-STREET—3 lots, south side, 110 feet east of 3d-av.
109TH-STREET—5 lots, north side, 300 feet east of 3d-av.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 33 Wall-st.

GEORGE COE, Auctioneer.

SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of superior City-made furniture, for parlors, libraries, chambers and dining-rooms, in suites and in separate parcels; rosewood etageres, library and secretary book-cases, wardrobes, sideboards, extension dining tables, hall furniture, lounges, chairs, work tables, centre and fancy tables, &c.

EDWARD SINTERNICH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF THE FURNIture, mirrors, carpets, rosewood billiard tables, (by Phelan,) and entire fittings of the Hotel Julian, by D. W. IVES & CO., on the premises, No. 767 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock—The entire household furniture of the Hotel Julian, which is in excellent condition, offering an excellent opportunity for persons furnishing. The furniture includes Brussels, three-ply and superfine carpets, oil-cloths, large pier and mantel mirrors, parlor suites, sofas, lounges, chairs, marble-top tables, extra hair and other mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, single and double bedsteads, window curtains, fixtures, &c. Dining-room—Tables, chairs, linen, china, plated ware, cutlery, crockery, bar fixtures, a small stock of wines and liquors.

BILLIARD TABLES BY PHELAN—Two nearly new rosewood tables, full size, by Phelan, in splendid order, balls, cues, racks, and all the usual billiard and bar fixtures. All these goods are in fine order. Catalogues ready and on exhibition morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON WEST FIFTY-SECOND and 53d sts., at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building, the following described property: 52d-st.—10 lots on the north side of 52d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. 53d-st.—10 lots on the south side of 53d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 169 West 26th-st., the entire first-class household furniture of a family leaving the City, consisting of Brussels tapestry carpets, rosewood piano-forte, oil-paintings, marble-top centre tables, book-case, extension dining table, dinner and tea sets, glass ware, silver-plated ware, mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold, rain or shine, to the highest bidder, for cash.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

F. COLTON WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 652 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., the entire contents of a large house, removed for convenience of sale, embracing parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, about thirty carpets of velvet, Brussels and ingrain, in good order; two rosewood pianos, one mahogany billiard-table complete, three iron fire-proof safes, six sewing-machines, and a large lot of furniture, worthy the attention of the trade and private buyers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-AVENUE—4 lots east side, between 58th and 59th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH-STREET—4 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.

Maps, &c., at No. 12 Pine-st.

ALVIN C. BAKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock, rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, suites, oil-paintings by eminent artists, rosewood and walnut parlor and chamber furniture; also, oak dining-room furniture, silverware, &c.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

MILLER & KENNELLY WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st., full lot. Sale positive.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofabeds, tables, chairs, carpets, hair and other mattresses, bedding, wardrobes, chandeliers, cottage suites, together with everything for housekeeping.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The undersigned is prepared to give his special attention to the selling of Household Furniture at the residences of families.

Also, out door sales. A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FRIENDS IN THE ARMY.—Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, are respectfully requested to aid in disseminating the following notice, which is of interest to all who have friends in the army:

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The Sanitary Commission have made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously with regard to patients in the United States General Hospitals at the following points (if others will be established):

Eastern Departments.—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

Washington,	Point Lookout,
Georgetown,	Annapolis,
Alexandria,	Baltimore.
Frederick City.	

Western Departments.—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

Cincinnati,	Danville,
New-Albany,	Perryville,
Louisville,	Bowling Green,
Covington,	Gallatin,
Lexington,	Nashville.

Information will, under ordinary circumstances, be given to any one applying for it, in answer to any or all of the following inquiries. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return mail; if in person, it will be answered at once:

1. Is ——— [giving his name and regiment] at present in the hospitals of ———?
2. If so, what is his proper address?
3. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?
4. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?
5. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?
6. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?
7. If not, what were his orders on leaving?

More specific information as to the condition of any patient in the District of Columbia hospitals will be furnished within twenty-four hours after a request to do so is received at the Washington office.

The office of the Directory will be open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and, in urgent cases, applicants ringing the door-bell will be received at any hour of the night.

Much inconvenience in conducting the business of the Directory having arisen where visitors have been given direct access to the record books themselves, this practice will hereafter be discontinued; nor can lists of wounded in hospitals by States, counties, regiments or otherwise, be hereafter furnished from these records.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority from the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to and distribution of goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New-Orleans and at Washington, before Vicksburgh and at Nashville—its distribution being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. To ascertain the relative character of these wants in a trustworthy manner, and to secure an equitable distribution and honest use of the goods distributed, besides the unpaid services of the members of the Commission, twenty physicians of high professional and moral character, and more than fifty lay agents are employed, under pecuniary securities for responsible and efficient service. The cost of these arrangements have thus far been about 3 per centum of the value of the goods distributed. The Commission has not been able to obtain authentic evidence of losses, miscarriage, or misappropriations, to the value of one dollar in ten thousand, of goods which have been once received at its shipping depots. The following are the names of these depots, to which auxiliary Societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, No. 22 Summer-street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, No. 19 Third-avenue, New-York.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, No. 27 South Sixth-street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, Bank-street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, Chicago, Illinois.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, Louisville, Kentucky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to its treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq., Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

The names of the following gentlemen, Commissioners of the President of the United States, are pledged to the public for the economy, integrity and efficiency with which whatever is intrusted to the Sanitary Commission will be administered:

H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.	GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq.
A. D. BACHE, LL. D.	HORACE BINNEY, Jr.
G. W. CULLUM, U. S. A.	Rt. Rev. T. M. CLARK, D. D.
A. E. SHIRAS, U. S. A.	Hon. JOSEPH HOLT.
R. C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A.	Hon. R. W. BURNETT.
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.	Hon. MARK SKINNER.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.	Rev. JOHN H. HEYWOOD.
S. G. HOWE, M. D.	Prof. FAIRMAN ROGERS.
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.	Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.	FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Esq.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D.	

CENTRAL OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 224 F st., WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over before 11.

THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,)

Second night of the two popular pieces, acted (on the first occasion) to the most crowded of audiences, commencing with Planche's elegant one-act Comedy,

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Ruy Gomez	Mr. Lester Wallack
King Charles II	Miss Madeline Henriques
Marquis de Santa Cruz	Mr. Norton
Guzman	Mr. Pope
Lopez	Mr. Partes
Pedro	Mr. Turner
Pages	Mesdames Burnish and Chilton
Duchess de Torrenueva	Mrs. Hoey
Donna Leonora	Mrs. Vernon

To conclude with the historical two-act comedy, the

YOUTHFUL QUEEN.

Count d'Oxenstein (Prime Minister	Mr. John Gilbert
Chevalier Steinberg	as.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Frederick de Bury (a young officer)	Mr. Reynolds
Officer	Mr. Turner
Christine (the youthful Queen of Sweden)	Miss Madeline Henriques
Emma (d'Oxenstein's niece)	Miss Mary Barrett

WEDNESDAY—Seventh night of Mr. Wilkins' comedy, HENRIETTE.

THURSDAY,

ERNESTINE AND THE LITTLE TREASURE

Will be repeated for the third time, having attracted another great audience on Wednesday.

FRIDAY (never acted here), the popular comedy of

SPRING AND AUTUMN

And the favorite piece,

SKETCHES OF INDIA,

Being for the

BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEFTON.

SATURDAY, will be repeated, third time, the very successful pieces,

AMERICANS IN PARIS,

AND THE

FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY, March 13,
(Never acted here,)
SPRING AND AUTUMN
AND
SKETCHES OF INDIA,

BENEFIT NIGHT OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEFTON.

Box book open from 8 to 4 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Opens at 7½. Begins at 8 o'clock. Over at 10½.

Third week of the highly successful engagement of the distinguished native artiste,

MISS MARY PROVOST,

who appears nightly to continuously increasing, fashionable and most enthusiastic audiences, supported by the favorite young actor,

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,

And the excellent company of this theatre.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10,

Reade and Taylor's prize dramatic comedy, in five acts,

NELL GWYNNE.

MISS MARY PROVOST

in her universally acknowledged great comedy rôle of

NELL GWYNNE,

Mr. L. Barrett	as.....Duke of Richmond
Mr. W. Davidge	as.....Samuel Pepys
Mr. A. H. Davenport	as.....King Charles
Miss A. Clifton	as.....Frances Stewart

Other characters by the entire company.

In active preparation, the thrilling drama of the FEMALE GAMBLER; Or, PLOT AND PASSION.

Box book open from 8 to 4 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11,
THIRD NIGHT OF THE SEASON,

On which occasion will be presented, for the first time by this company, Verdi's celebrated opera

ERNANI.

With the following brilliantly complete cast, which will challenge comparison with the most renowned distribution ever presented to the public. The performance will be enhanced by the debut of the truly eminent basso, Signor BIACHI, and the first appearance as conductor of Signor J. NUNO, the celebrated chef d'orchestre.

Elvira	MADAME MEDORI
Ernani	SIGNOR MAZZOLENI
Carlo Quinto	SIGNOR BELLINI
Don Sylva	SIGNOR BIACHI

(His first appearance in America.)

Giovanni, Mme. Ficher | Ricardo, Sig. Rubio | Jago.. Muller
Conductor.....SIGNOR J. NUNO

(His first appearance in America.)

The box office will open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Fine sts.

SEATS SECURED FOR ANY EVENING IN ADVANCE.

ON SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE.

FOURTH LECTURE.

DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

SUBJECT

ANCIENT AND MODERN REPUBLICS.

Commencing at 7½ P. M.

T

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Blockade of Charleston—The Points of Interest—American Letters in London—Poland—Emancipation—A Confederate Loan—Parliament—The Proclamation—The Aspect of the War to Europe—Another Revolution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1863.

The raising of the blockade of Charleston made no excitement here, because whatever the legal aspect of the matter, it has no practical value, which is what Englishmen care for. The news appears to have created more interest at Paris, and there were confident anticipations that it would be followed by some action of the Imperial Government.

All eyes are turned to three points of supreme interest in America—Charleston, Vicksburgh, and the Army of Gen. ROSECRANS in Tennessee. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that the Federal arms should achieve three decided victories at these points, but two out of the three will change the aspect of the contest. The capture of Charleston will give prestige to the North, and damage the South, but cannot do much to end the war. The opening of the Mississippi would be of much greater importance. We can scarcely expect anything of a decisive character in Tennessee.

The letters received here from New-York are not very encouraging to the Union cause. Some of the editorials of Union papers are not of a hopeful character. They admit wide-spread disaffection. It is plain that the President and Cabinet have not the entire confidence of the Northern people. The *Times* copies long extracts from "Manhattan," to show the extent of disaffection and discouragement even in the bosom of so ardent a Unionist as that remarkable writer. If a patriotic Northern American, and one of the most zealous advocates for the war, writes in this fashion of the Lincoln Government and its prospects, says the *Times*, how can we be blamed for the milder views we express in the same direction? The *Times* has given both indorsement and circulation to the ridiculous outpourings of the London *Herald*'s correspondent. If he is to be believed, a majority of the people of New-York and of all the Northern States, except New-England are in favor of preserving the Union by accepting JEFF. DAVIS for President, provided it can be done in no other manner; and are quite ready to sacrifice President LINCOLN to bring about such a consummation!

But there is a prospect that Europe may have something else to attend to than sympathizing, one way or another, in the affairs of America. The outbreak in Poland is becoming a very grave affair, and both England and France, if not ready to interfere, seem disposed to hold Prussia to the policy of non-intervention. The Emperor has expressed his strong dissatisfaction with the arrangement between Russia and Prussia for the suppression of the rebellion, and Lord ELLENBOROUGH, last night in the House of Lords, made an eloquent speech in behalf of Poland, while Earl RUSSELL expressed in strong terms his opinion of the conduct of Russia. It would be premature to say that war in Europe is probable, but the situation is certainly one of considerable gravity; and it is one that will make France and England, for the time, less inclined to busy themselves in the affairs of America.

The Emancipation Society keeps up its work of agitation. London was placarded a few days ago with large pictures of negroes being strangled, and of a high-pressure double-action whipping-machine, in full operation, by which a dozen writhing negroes were being whipped at the same instant. These bills called a meeting at St. James' Hall, which was addressed by Prof. NEWMAN, GEORGE THOMPSON and others, and in which the Lord Mayor of London was denounced for entertaining Mr. MASON at the Mansion House. As an offset, the *Times* copies from *Vanity Fair*, "The Romance of a Poor Negro," written, I should judge, by Mr. HENRY CLAPP, and intended as a picture of Northern philanthropy.

A Confederate loan of $3,000,000, based on cotton, is announced at Paris. The sum is insignificant enough, and may find takers at some rate. It contrasts curiously with the scale of Northern expenditures. It may do, however, to fit out a few more *Alabamas*. The one now afloat has been so decided a success, that the temptation is very great to increase the number. Every naval success on the part of the South is a strong appeal to the sympathies of England, whose people are much more interested in naval than in military operations. The result of the sea attack on Charleston, and the battle of forts and iron-clads, is of the greatest interest, and may influence the expenditure of millions in this country.

American affairs are alluded to in Parliament, as last night, in connection with the Lancashire distress; but there will be no debate of any consequence until we hear first of the result of the French offer of mediation, if it amount to so much; and next, of the pending military operations. It may be that nothing will be done; but you must be too well acquainted with the constitution of deliberative bodies, not to expect that a good deal will be said. The opinions of the governing classes will find expression at least, whether any action follow or not. And something must be done for Lancashire. The rate-payers are becoming rate-receivers. Thousands upon thousands are becoming pauperized. You can have no conception of such a calamity as loss of employment for years together to a mass of half a million of laboring people, with the loss of their wages to the trading and mechanic classes who supplied their necessities.

Two months have nearly elapsed since the issue of the Proclamation. Those who were sanguine of its immediate efficacy begin to grow impatient. I look in vain for news of insurrections among the Southern slaves. It was asserted last night in Parliament that they would fight, if at all, on the side of their masters. It is to be seen whether they will even fight against them. We were promised that as soon as the Proclamation was issued volunteers in great numbers would flock from the Northern States to the standard of the Union. Where are they? Will free negroes volunteer to liberate their brethren? There are not ten thousand free negroes in the whole North who will do so. I cannot see that a black army in the South will have any better success than white armies have had hitherto. If the Union is ever restored it will be by white men and for white men, and not by negroes or for negroes. Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, it is said, is for hanging or banishing every Southern slaveholder. Very right and proper. They are traitors, and such is the proper punishment of treason. But Mr. PHILLIPS must take them first. Then there are a few millions of Southern men who are not slaveholders, but who are, to all appearance, as great traitors and as deserving of banishment or the halter as those who own slaves—or who did own them before the issue of the Proclamation. All these must be killed or conquered—and where is the army that is to do it? Is it the force on the Potomac? It is said in Congress that fifty thousand men cannot be raised in the North, by draft or otherwise. Meantime, the army in the field is wasting away by desertion and disease. Time, which strengthens the South, is ruining the North. BANKS and HOOKER are experiments; we do not expect too much of them, because we dread to be disappointed. Gen. ROSECRANZ, whom I know something of, is an estimable and reliable soldier, but not a great man or a great General. Success at Charleston and Vicksburgh will give hope to the National cause—but neither, nor both, will win it. There will still be armies to be conquered and a vast territory to be subdued.

In Europe, this is the aspect of the war. This, I must frankly say, is the way it looks, even to the strongest Union man, across the Atlantic. We see no Government, no Generals, and no such unanimity of feeling and devotion to the country in the North as can give us hope of a speedy success. We see, moreover, a struggle coming in the North, between the Sovereignty of the States and the General Government. New-Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, show signs of resistance to what they look upon as National usurpation. It is said that an effort will be made to abolish State Sovereignty, and to make of the whole Union a single, indivisible Republic. That would be a greater revolution than that of 1776. I believe it could be accomplished only by a general civil war over the whole country, a dictatorship, and a military despotism. In time, America might become consolidated, like France or Russia, and under a similar government; but there must be found leaders fit for such a work, and followers ready to aid in its accomplishment. These have not yet appeared upon the stage of action.

MONADNOCK.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Feb. 20, Sir L. PALK, in calling attention to the distress prevailing in the manufacturing districts, and the extent and character of the evil arising from the stoppage of the ordinary supplies of cotton in consequence of the war between the Northern and Southern States of America, observed that, in the prospect of its continuance for an indefinite period, it behooved the House to consider whether there were no means of alleviating the calamity. Sympathy for the sufferings of the operatives and admiration for their patience and forbearance were as widely entertained throughout the country as ever; but he did not think that we could rely upon the flow of public charity continuing at the same rate as heretofore. How, then, was the evil to be remedied? Were they prepared to mediate between the contending parties in the once United States? He believed that if an attempt to do so had been made at the commencement of the struggle it might have been effective for good; but blood had been shed, and all the horrors of war were being experienced. He doubted, therefore, whether the belligerents would now listen to any offer of mediation, however friendly the State that might make it. Or were the Confederate States to be recognized as an independent power, and this country to free their coasts from the blockade which had entailed ruin upon our operatives? From that source, too, he feared there was no immediate prospect of relief. Under these circumstances it appeared to him that we must turn our attention to other sources for the supply of cotton in future, and he suggested that it was worth the consideration of the Government whether loans might not be granted for the purpose of stimulating the cultivation of the cotton plant in Jamaica, Queensland, and other colonies. With a view to ascertain, however, what were the best means of meeting and providing for the emergency, he thought that a Royal Commission would be most useful; and in conclusion he moved an address to the Crown for the issue of such a Commission.

Mr. M. GIBSON doubted if a Royal Commission analogous to that asked for by the honorable Baronet had ever been appointed. The meaning of a Commission was, that a practical evil existed for which a remedy was asked, and that there were means that appeared probable to the Government or Parliament of obviating that evil. He did not understand that any report which a Commission could make would justify the House in undertaking the encouragement of cotton cultivation by an advance of money to the colonies; for the whole of the facts which they might collect were already in possession of the House, and the appointment of a Commission would at once have the effect of suspending all enterprise in the country until it was known what course the Government and Parliament would pursue. Moreover, it was not the province of either to undertake directly the supply of any article of manufacture or commerce. He was afraid, indeed, that something more was necessary than a mere supply of cotton; that it was not simply a question of supply, but also of price—such a price as would enable the manufacturers to sell their products at so low a rate as to reach the various classes in the countries to which they were sent. Seeing that no practical benefit was likely to arise from the appointment of a Commission, he trusted that the honorable Baronet would not press the motion further.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The French Government and the Charleston Blockade.

The *Temps*, of Paris, says: "The Richmond journals announce that the Consuls residing at Charleston have unanimously expressed the opinion that the blockade was raised. We do not know whether this assertion of the Southern organs is true, but it appears certain that neither the English nor the French Government share this opinion. In fact, if it is true that on the 31st of January the blockade was not effective for some hours, it is equally true that it was completely reestablished the next day, and in the interval no vessel profited by the momentary interruption of the blockade by going in or coming out. But a blockade must be raised in the same manner as it is established, viz., *de facto*. The pretension of the Southern Government is therefore inadmissible, and there will not be the slightest necessity for the Federal Government to issue a fresh announcement to the Powers."

The London *Evening Herald* of Feb. 20 says: "We have reason to believe that the French Government regards the blockade at Charleston at an end. It is plain that it, in the opinion of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, the blockade is terminated, a difficulty must soon arise between the Federal navy and ships sailing under the French flag; and, possibly the French Government is not displeased at being able to take a step which must so materially involve the chances of an early peace."

The Paris correspondent of the same journal also writes: "I have reason to believe that, whatever may be the feeling in England, here, the gallant breaking of the Charleston blockade is looked upon as conclusively establishing the hopelessness of the contest which has been carried on with such unwavering gallantry by one of the combatants, and with such an utter absence of soldierly or sailorlike ability on the part of the other. The *Patrie* this evening, in an article hurriedly concocted on the receipt of this important news, holds it will give the *coup de grace* to the faction at Washington, who seek to goad the unwilling country to a war to the knife. In short, there is reason to believe that an important decision on the part of the French Government is at hand."

The *Shipping Gazette* says a telegram has been received in London, stating that the French Government regards the blockade of Charleston as raised.

According to the *France*, the Confederate Government has formally notified to the European Powers that the blockade of the Southern coast has never been effective, and that several ports on that coast for a long time were entirely open. That statement, the *France* continues, is supported by the depositions of the Commanders of the various naval divisions, and leads to the conclusion that the blockade is annulled *de jure*, and that the European States may avail themselves of that circumstance in the interest of their commercial relations with the Southern ports.

The *Nord* of the 18th says: "The rumor has got abroad that the reply of the Government of Washington to the dispatch of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and to the proposals of France, has arrived at Paris. According to the same report this answer expresses very lively gratitude toward the Government of the Emperor; but the Cabinet of Washington postpones its adhesion to the offers of mediation on the part of the Cabinet of the Tuileries for the result of the projects which it has conceived for the next Summer, and which justify it in hoping for a definite success. If its expectation should be disappointed, it would, it is said, accept the intervention of France by recognizing the South, and regulating the question of Slavery and that of the settlement of boundaries between the two countries." "Without completely contradicting these rumors," adds the *Nord*, "we may say we have reason to believe that they are not entirely correct, and have been placed before the public prematurely."

The European Powers and the Polish Insurrection.

The *Wanderer*, of Vienna, affirms that the co-operation of Prussia was offered at Warsaw and St. Petersburgh with such persistence as to excite a feeling of repugnance in the suite of the Grand Duke. The *Presse*, of Vienna, considers that France, England and Austria cannot allow the Convention concluded between Prussia and Russia to pass without protest. According to that journal the Cabinet of Vienna will not lend itself in any way to a direct or indirect reëstablishment of the Holy Alliance. The *Ost-Deutsche Post* thinks that for some years past Austria has done more than she ought to effect a reconciliation with Russia. As the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has rejected the hand which was held out to it, there now only remains for Austria to maintain a neutrality.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Cotton—Immigration—Railroads—Gen. Webb—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

There are three ideas that are equally claiming South American attention. They are Cotton, Immigration and Railroads.

The editors of the *Standard*, an Irish paper here, are indefatigable in their efforts to multiply experiments in cotton raising. In every province there are valuable efforts put forth fairly to test the cotton plant in this climate. That in some parts it grows wild is favorable, and the climate is certainly all that can be desired. More effort is made in Corrientes than in any other province, and its success cannot be doubted. In that province efforts are also made to introduce the silk culture. Cotton is making diligent efforts to ascend the throne in South America, and may succeed.

Every province is taking active measures for promoting immigration. Liberal donations and privileges are granted to the immigrant. Mendoza, the region of figs and luscious grapes, takes the lead, offering in some parts good land and implements, stock and seed at a credit of five years, and in other portions she offers land and all free. In some cases making provision for the immigrants' expenses of living for one year. The province of Entre Rios also offers good lands on long credit—ten years.

Railroads also are attracting increasing attention. The Western Railroad has sold out to the Government, and the Government will extend it about fifty leagues at once. The Northern Railroad has published its first monthly report, and after paying all expenses, the income is 1⅛ per cent. a month on the investment. This is admirable, and it must increase much beyond its present rate of income. The Southern Railroad is in good and responsible hands, and will be prosecuted with energy and skill.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, the Stevenson of South America, arrived to-day, to push on at once the Rosario and Cordoba Railroad. This will be the great commercial artery of this country.

For all these roads the capital and the direction are English; and the effect of even a small portion of a railroad being completed is most salutary for leagues and leagues beyond.

Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, United States Minister at Rio, has lately made a visit to this city. His manners won for him admirers everywhere. He came in the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, which is here *en route* for China. Post-Capt. PRICE is about to wind up the old accounts of the Paraguayan affairs. One part is to sell the old tugboat called the *Pulaski*, mounting two little guns and twenty or thirty muskets. By faith she is taken as a man-of-war. Another part of Capt. PRICE's work is to sell the coal brought out from the United States to raise the steam with which to take Paraguay.

It was a little noticeable that Gen. WEBB, though a United States Minister, and Capt. PRICE, a flag-officer, were both in citizens' dress. The mania for dress is like some diseases. There are constitutions not at all liable to it, and there are others very susceptible.

His Excellency, the Minister of the Interior, Señor Dr. JUAN RAWSON, of whom I will speak more again, has written a circular to all parts of the country, inquiring as to the state of the country, its necessities, &c. Replies begin to come in. They show a fearful want of order. Among the most common vices are named murders, trespasses, horse-stealing and concubinage. I make no doubt that this is a faithful showing.

The laws regulating marriage are so oppressive, taxing so heavily the candidates' time and money, that in some regions concubinage is the most common state, and matrimony is the social exception.

Ex-Gov. ALSINA is preparing, by order of the Government, a "Rural Code," which will no doubt be sanctioned. It will regulate many wrongs and abuses.

Señor ESTEVAN RAMOS, the indefatigable explorer and navigator of the Rio Salado, pursues his project, though he has come to where the river bed is dry. It sinks in sands which abound along its course. In other places it widens out into marshes, but still its navigation is dreamed of, and men of money invest. English capitalists sell United States stocks and invest in the Salado Navigation Company.

The American Kerosene Depot here is doing a grand business in the monopoly of the trade. It makes a very popular light, and the business in it must be large. Two German missionaries have located in the southern portion of this Province, and have met with great favor among the people. The priest was violent, but the people preferred the new comers to their old pastors. They are circulating the Bible with great success. Artesian water is found at Montevideo at the depth of sixty feet. Dr. BURMEISTER, the State Naturalist, has gone on an exploring voyage to the interior. He is a good worker, and a scientific man. There have been 800,000 arrobas of wool sold this year, and 200,000 are stored for better prices. Storage is two cents an arroba per month. We pay $4,000 per month storage. Cattle are high, and bones and hides are cheap; number killed thus far, 38,000. Dry hides are selling from Entre Rios at 40 rials silver; from Corrientes, 35 to 38; sold 43,000. Gen. URQUIZA still keeps his artillery, chiefly, it is said, because it is his own private property. An invasion of this Province by the Indians has lately occurred, resulting in robberies, and we have robbed them in return. Ounces are 405. Exchange taken by this packet to Europe, £240,000. The American bark *Hampden* goes to England with bones, at 37½ shillings. Of bones 100 tons have been sold at $12.

ADELANTE.

FROM VENEZUELA.

Affairs in Venezuela—The Insurrection Against the Government—American Enterprise—Cotton Prospects, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARACAS, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

A deputation of eminent citizens of Maracaibo have been recently entertained here by the Government, but the terms they brought with them were emphatically rejected. They proposed to suppress the military insurrection, and to unite with the Government forces in the reëstablishment of peace, on condition that the Government should retain the leading insurgents of Maracaibo in their snug places until the calling of the proposed Convention. These terms were considered inadmissible, and the blockade is therefore still maintained. The *people* of Maracaibo, however, keep themselves singularly aloof from the defection of FALCON and his followers, who continue to disturb the Province of Coro, &c., and are thought to be on the eve of a counter-revolution in favor of the Government.

Gen. PAEZ left us yesterday, accompanied by several military chiefs, for the purpose of organizing, under his own eye, the forces of the Government in the loyal eastern provinces. The party sailed this morning from Laguayra in the Government steamer *Venezuela*, and will proceed first to the Province of Margarita, and thence eastward.

The new Gas Company, recently organized in New-York for the purpose of lighting the streets of Caracas, have already broken ground, and are proceeding with true Yankee energy in the prosecution of their work. Their contract covers several other towns and cities, as well as Caracas.

Col. W. H. NOBLES, of St. Paul, Minnesota, who was the United States Government agent on the cotton plantations of South Carolina last Winter, arrived here a few days ago in the bark *White Wing*, from Philadelphia, and has met with a cordial reception on the part of the Government. Thirty casks of cotton-seed, to the order of the Government, came by the same vessel. The *tree cotton* is indigenous here, growing like a weed, and producing a staple which has attracted some attention already in the English markets. But Venezuela is possessed also of rich alluvial districts, eminently qualified for the production of the long staple "sea island cotton," for which the Southern States have become so famous, and the Government have already promised Col. NOBLES every encouragement for its introduction. He is making his arrangements to enter promptly upon the prosecution of his enterprise, and he seems to be one of the "go ahead" kind.

The American Steam Navigation Company, organized for the navigation of the Orinoco and the coast, from Maricaibo to Laguayra and Margarita, have already sent forward the pioneer vessel of their line, and others are speedily to follow. I shall doubtless take a trip in one of their vessels soon, and will give you a further account of them.

There is a good deal of sympathy felt here with the rebellion in the United States. It is increased and kept alive by the secession falsehoods, sneers at the United States Government and several misrepresentations regularly contained in the New-York correspondence of the only newspaper published in this city. The correspondent is understood to be Mr. COMACHIO, the Venezuela Consul in your City. Why he should be tolerated by the United States Government in slandering the country and giving all the aid in his power to the rebels against its authority, it is not easy to understand. His *exequatur* ought at once to be revoked. Yours, EXCELSIOR.

Affairs in the West.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 26, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A terrible story," credited to a correspondent of the New-York TIMES, who writes from Springfield, Mo., giving a graphic account of the sufferings of a poor widow and her family, driven out from the White River country, has just reached me in the columns of a Wisconsin paper.

Having served the past eighteen months in Missouri and Arkansas, and only occasionally getting sight of a newspaper, I read everything I can get my hands on concerning the war in the district where I have been. Having a personal knowledge of the family of Mrs. WILLIS, I was deeply interested in the account of her sufferings, but was pained to read the conclusion of the story, where your correspondent says:

"The widow now escaped for refuge to this city, (Springfield, Mo.) And here, to crown her sorrows, in the absence of her three remaining sons, a drunken soldier of the Fifth Kansas Regiment, shot her daughter, MARY, as she was standing in the door of her house."

This is true as far as it goes, but your correspondent ought to have written "*drunken officer* of the Fifth Kansas."

The facts are these: *Capt. Clark*, commanding a company in the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, was on duty as officer-of-the-day at Springfield at the time, and forgetting his duty, destitute of all manly instincts, a beastly Border-ruffian, as he was, went to the house of Mrs. W., in company with an Orderly, who rivaled his Captain in wanting every qualification of a gentleman. A sentinel was posted at the house, who prevented the Captain from going in the house. After some hard swearing, the Captain started to go away; when suddenly, about half way to the gate, he turned and shot the girl, MARY W., who was standing in the door. CLARK was killed by the sentinel, and buried without military honors the next day.

MARY W. bore an excellent character, and was engaged to be married to one of the Union soldiers; and a guard had been placed there to prevent the family from being disturbed by such ruffians as CLARK.

I wish to state that the soldiers of the Fifth Kansas are from twenty or twenty-five different States of our Union, and are good and bad, as every regiment is; but we are blamed unjustly with many things. There are many good men in our regiment. What could you expect of us with *such officers as Clark*? Ought not the men who got him a commission in our regiment to be accountable?

Clark did not belong to Kansas, but was a citizen of Mercer County, Missouri, where he had a farm, and where his widow now lives, and never had any interest in Kansas, till Col. JOHNSON heard he had some men, and wanted to get in a cavalry regiment as a Captain. Col. JOHNSON went to see him, and brought him and his men to Kansas, and mustered them in the Fifth. CLARK was a rabid Pro-Slavery brute, and ought to have joined the rebels instead of our side.

Very respectfully yours,
J. T. TOWNSEND,
of Company B, Third Kansas Regiment, (Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY'S Regiment,) transferred in March, 1862, to the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, Company F.

Letter from Hon. Mongomery Blair to the Union Meeting.

WASHINGTON, 5th March, 1863.

MESSRS. OPDYKE AND OTHERS—*Gentlemen:* I regret that I cannot be with the loyal men of New-York to-morrow. I heartily approve the movement and the resolutions to be submitted at the meeting.

The lovers of the Government should be thoroughly roused to a sense of the necessity of constant, united and vigorous efforts to preserve for mankind the happy progress of our Great Republic, which in less than a century has erected in the New World a nation blessed with a prosperity hitherto unknown. This prosperous power is the creation of popular Government on a vast scale, and the struggle in which we are now involved a resistance to a most formidable conspiracy of oligarchs at home and abroad to destroy it.

It is not permanently to dismember its territory that this great Government is now assailed. Its vital principle—popular sovereignty—is struck at. The physical conformation of our country defies all attempts to dissever the Union. Its lakes and Gulf—north and south—its rivers traversing east and west, from ranges of mountains, terminating in immense bays of the Atlantic and Pacific, and vast navigable streams in the central valleys, which are channels of commerce, bringing the seas to the homes of all the cultivators of the continent, renders the dissolution of the Union which grows out of the necessities of commerce as impossible as the destruction of the system provided by nature for that intercourse. England and Scotland are not more marked as the home of one people and one Government than our country. Perpetual, unmitigated hostility was the fate of the English and Scotch people until they became one under the same Government, and so it would be of us.

But whilst the conspiracy against the Government cannot permanently dismember a Union born of natural causes and bounded by natural limits, it may and will, if successful, change the character of that Government by blotting out the free principles inscribed in our *Magna Charta* at its birth, and adopting the counter declaration of the rebellion, which makes *Slavery* the foundation of the new institution to give law to the Continent. The prophetic heart of the President long ago foretold the issue which the Southern agitators were forcing on the country, when he said, in one of his early contests for freedom: "I see that the United States must all be Free or all Slave," and this is the issue of the hour—not of debate, but of arms. We must conquer, or the irresistible power of the Union itself will subject us to the oligarchs. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, [Signed] M. BLAIR.

Regulations for the Sale of Newspapers in the Army.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1863.

Permission is hereby granted to —— to pass to the Army of the Potomac to dispose of newspapers and periodicals, and he will be furnished with transportation for the purpose.

Conditions—On arriving there he will immediately report to the Provost-Marshal-General, as a local agent to receive periodicals and newspapers, and vend them to authorized newsboys, and will be subject to the regulations prescribed by the Commanding-General of the Army of the Potomac.

He will not use this permit for the circulation of any one newspaper to the exclusion of other papers accessible to him, and which are loyal to the Government, and not calculated to encourage insubordination, discontent, or disaffection in the army.

He shall be held amenable to the fifth Article of War, and paragraph 220 of Army Regulations, in the same manner as a military person.

——, Brig.-Gen. and Mil. Gov.

Having received a permission, of which the foregoing is a copy, I promise on my honor that I will faithfully observe and obey the conditions therein expressed.

Naval.

PEREMPTORY ORDER TO DEPART.

On Sunday a telegraphic dispatch was received here from the Secretary of the Navy, ordering the outward-bound fleet to leave at once. In compliance with it, the following vessels left the yard yesterday with Department orders:

Vessels.	Tons.	Officers and Men.	Guns.
Nantucket	384	100	2
Keokuk	677	100	2
Florida	1,261	180	9
Western World	441	100	5
E. B. Hale	192	80	4
Totals	3,455	560	22

Although the last three ships have five times as many guns as the two iron-clads, they would be firing six day to throw as much metal at an enemy as the *Keokuk* and *Nantucket* could throw in 24 hours.

WETTING THE SHAMROCK.

The Secretary of the Navy, having expressed a desire that the man-of-war *Shamrock* should be launched, if possible, on St. Patrick's Day, arrangements have been made to float the vessel off. She was named in acknowledgment of the services rendered the nation by Irish sailors and soldiers, and will be put into the briny element on the anniversary of their patron Saint.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS.

The volunteer officers attached to the sloop-of-war *Macedonian* have arrived here, and will be attached to the school-ship *Savannah*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Macedonian* is to be transferred to the Naval Academy as practice-ship for the Midshipmen.

THE ENGINES OF OUR WAR STEAMERS.

The report of the Board of Engineers assembled at Philadelphia to investigate the cause of vessels breaking down, has been some days in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. The Board reports that the failure of the ships is not to be attributed to any peculiarity of the plans according to which they were constructed. They give reasons, however, for the disasters, which have been denied the Press. Lest any one should know them the members of the Board were not allowed to employ a copyist.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 8.

The flag of truce boat *State of Maine*, arrived at 5 o'clock last evening, from City Point, with about 400 prisoners, mostly privates, in charge of Capt. MULFORD.

We experienced a heavy thunder showder about 8 o'clock this morning.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 7.

Sailed, ship *Ocean Pearl*, for Hong Kong; chartered, ship *Lookout*, for a load of dyewood on the coast of Mexico, for New-York.

The grocery trade is improving. Sales of 300 barrels crushed Sugar; 360 pipes of pure spirits, at 42¾c.; American Brandy, 50c.; Linseed Oil declined to $1; sales of Allspice, at 24c.; Layer Raisins, $4 38. Large sales of "Greenbacks," at 75c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, March 8.

Arrived, ship *Great Republic* from New-York. The steamer *Oregon* has arrived with Mazatlan dates of Feb. 28, bringing seventy passengers and $84,000 in treasure.

The Commander of a French war vessel had informed Americans at La Paz, in private conversation, that the French fleet had no intention of interrupting the commerce of the Mexican Pacific ports.

A small party of California Secessionists, including Judge TERRY, of Broderick duel memory, left Mazatlan for Texas, on the 25th of February.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March, 9.

Arrived, ship *Osborne*, HOWES, Manzanilla.

Arrangements have been made for the passage of a cavalry battalion raising here to join some Massachusetts regiments, by the steamer *Constitution*, which sails on the 21st.

The details of the news from the Northwestern States of Mexico, represents everything unusually prosperous, particularly consequent on the influx of Californians with capital. The rage for mining enterprises is increasing. Cotton is being extensively cultivated in Sinaloa. The quality is represented as superior. Planters are confident of realizing many hundred per cent. profit. Enterprising Americans were urging propositions upon the Authorities for lighting Mazatlan with gas, and supplying water from a river nine leagues distant.

Fire at the Astor House.

Soon after 8 o'clock, last evening, flames were discovered issuing from the basement of the Astor House. The alarm was promptly given, and every effort made to prevent the fire from spreading through the building. An examination revealed the fact that it originated in the wine-cellar. The damage will amount to about $500. The contents are fully insured in City companies. For a short time there was great consternation among the numerous guests and boarders at the hotel, many of whom thought that the entire building was about to be consumed.

The Harbor Defence Commission.

This body met yesterday at 6 P. M., Mayor OPDYKE in the Chair, Alderman HARDY, Secretary, and all the members of the Commission present. The following Committees were announced:

On Water Defences—Aldermen Boole and Hardy, Councilmen Jones and Hayes.

Land Defences—Councilmen Houghtalin and Repper, Aldermen Henry and Mitchell.

Ordnance—Councilmen Brice and Jones, Aldermen Boole and Ottiwell.

Contracts—Aldermen Mitchell and Hardy, Councilmen Hayes and Houghtalin.

Conference—Aldermen Henry and Ottilwell, Councilmen Brice and Repper.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the Chamber was cleared of all not members of the Commission, or invited guests, in order to afford an opportunity to Messrs. WEBB, SECOR, Col. DELAFIELD and others who had been invited, to give their views as to the best means of defending the harbor.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, TUESDAY, MARCH 9.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 28½, 29, 30.

[Advertisement.]

SIGNS OF CHARACTER—Physiognomy, Effects of Climate, Food and Situation on Character.

CHANGES OF COUNTENANCE; Or, What is Physiognomy? Illustrated by engravings of different characters.

ARE MURDERERS ALL BAD?—Account of trial, conviction and execution of a murderer.

Inconsistency of Celebrated Authors; Joe Parsons of Baltimore; Laughing Gas; Adobe Houses; Advertisements; Books on Phonography, &c., in March No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 10 cents or $1 a year. Ask your newsman for it, or send to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CAN HE INVENT?—Can he construct? Can he execute? Or what can he do best? His Phrenology will show at a glance, and it is folly for a man to attempt to do that for which he has no capacity.

[Advertisement.]

"LIFE A FAILURE."—Why? Simply because the man attempted to do that for which he was not fitted. A Phrenological Chart would have put him on the right track, and his success secured.

[Advertisement.]

"SUCCESS IN LIFE" may be secured, providing all the conditions are favorable, and one of the most important of all is that we be adapted to the pursuit or calling in which we engage. This Phrenology would point out to every individual.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Wild Pigeon, from Nassau, N. P.—Mrs. Whiting and servant, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Johnson, Capt. Sutton, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Murray.

In ship Bernard, from New-Orleans—Miss E. C. Penn, John Young, wife and child.

In schr. Western Star, from Havana—Wm. Gibbens, C. Gibbens, A. Gibbens.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 21 | Sun sets.... 6 01 | Moon rises...11 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 54 | Gov. Island 11 43 | Hell Gate.. 1 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Sheldrake, Archer, Havana, Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore.

Ships Black Hawk, Doane, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; R. Cushman, Otis, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Sons; Sardinia, Pendleton, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Urania, Cooper, Cape Town, C. G. H., W. Coggill; Meridian, (Brem.,) Lance, Cadiz, Fabbri & Co.

Brigs Umpire, Perry, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter; Henry Thackery, Curtis, Port-au-Prince, E. Murray, Jr.; Ben Carver, Perry, Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Templar, Mitchel, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Dr. Power, Munsey, Hartford, N. C. Briggs & Co.; Lady Adams, Hadwin, Fall River; Isabel, Taylor, Philadelphia, Beesley, Smith & Co.; Emily Fowler, Willard, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ida L. Howard, Jones, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Kherosene, (Br.,) Hough, Liverpool Jan. 28, Holyhead 31st via Halifax March 4, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Encountered heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Put into Halifax short of coal.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine, Cundiff, Baltimore, via South Amboy, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Liverpool Jan. 11, with mdse. and 21 passengers to Zerega & Co. Experienced heavy and 21 passengers to Zerega & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales. Feb. 14, lat. 49, lon. 38, had a violent gale from E., which lasted ten hours, then shifted suddenly to N., the barometer 28,50. Had 42 ds. to the Banks; passed through a quantity of field ice in lat. 44 30, lon. 50. Jan. 22, lat. 49 24, lon 20 23, signalized bark Whistler, Grant, from Helvoet Jan. 10 for New-York.

Ship Australia, Towart, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 389 passengers to Williams & Guion. One infant died on the passage. Has had a continuation of heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Bernard, (of Bath,) Hubbard, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Benner & Brown.

Bark Nordskov, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Algiers 62 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Beaver, (of Boston,) Tufts, New-Orleans Feb. 17, with sugar, &c., to master. March 8, off Barnegat, spoke brig Resolute, from Ponce, P. R., for New-York.

Brig Wild Pigeon, (Br., of Nassau,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., Feb. 28, with cotton and turpentine to Jas. Ehese.

Brig Arlecchino, (Ital.,) Peollito, Hull 58 ds., with coal to master.

WIND—Sunset, from W. S. W., fresh.

Below.

Brig Elba, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos.—By pilot-boat W. H. Aspinwall.

Bark Mayflower.
Bark Arthur Pardew, (Br.
Brig Sarah Peters.
Schr. Fleetwood.
Bark Clarence, (Br.)
Brig Resolute, from Ponce, P. R.
Also, two ships, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Sheldrake, Florida, (gunboat;) Nantucket, (iron-clad;) City of Richmond; gunboat Western World. Ship Escort.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steamer Florida and the iron-clad Nantucket left the Navy-yard this morning, and have anchored off Ellis Island, taking in powder.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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